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MY CAREER.

When I was a lad I served a term
In the [illegible] of a lawyer's firm.
I washed the windows and I swept the floor
And I [illegible] at the big front door,
[illegible] in the [illegible] so successfully
That they made me the leader of Democracy.

[illegible] office boy I arose very fast,
A lawyer and a sheriff I became at last,
[illegible] with a smile so bland,
And I [illegible] with a dexterous hand,
[illegible] those feints so tight, you see,
That now I am the leader of Democracy.

[illegible] sheriff of the county I made such a name
That the mayor of the city I soon became
[illegible] and yelled "Reform,"
And I soon took the populace all by storm,
[illegible] cards so successfully
That they made me the leader of Democracy.

[illegible] mayor of that city, so strange to relate,
[illegible] ruler of the Empire State,
[illegible] of the laboring class,
[illegible] ever since I hear, alas!
[illegible] ground them down so mercilessly
That now I am the leader of Democracy.

[illegible] brought me a bill from the Assembly there,
[illegible] railroad rates to a five-cent fare,
[illegible] was intended for the laboring class,
[illegible] working-men craved me to let it pass,
[illegible] for monopoly
That they made me the leader of Democracy.

They tried me again but to test my will,
[illegible] another good measure called "A twelve hour bill,"
[illegible] knocked out of time in a round they say,
[illegible] eighteen hours a working day.
[illegible] of labor you see,
That they nominated me for the Presidency.

[illegible] Governor here with all my might,
[illegible] left and right,
[illegible] every bill with a stroke of my pen
[illegible] a measure for the working-men,
[illegible] my party you see
[illegible] nominated me for the Presidency.

[illegible] now I'm afraid that the working [illegible] has
[illegible] a chance that they won't let pass,
[illegible] their actions denote
[illegible] the Democratic vote
[illegible] with promises free,
[illegible] must be elected to the Presidency.

UNDESERVED DISGRACE.

[illegible] the plan of creation there seems to have been a place for everything. Although there are many features of nature which seem worse than useless, on careful investigation we find there is scarcely anything in or on the earth, animate or inanimate, too mean to be of service. The nettle, for instance. What weed is held in such disgrace? And yet so good an authority as the *Popular Science Monthly* says this in its honor:

"The nettle, which is now only rarely cultivated, was held in high honor as a useful plant not more than two hundred years ago. In a medical treatise of the fifteenth century, several pages are occupied with the description of its healing properties. It is said to have been turned to account for food during the Irish famine. In Russia, Sweden and Holland, it is mowed, and made into fodder for cows, with profit in the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of the milk, although the animals will not venture to eat it while it is green. Cords are made from it in Kamchatka, paper in France, and grass cloth in China and India. It has been made into linen in various countries, a fact of which the name for muslin, *nesseltuch* (nettle cloth), is a standing testimony. When cotton came into general use for textile fabrics the nettle went out, and was nearly forgotten till attention was called to it anew by Professor Reuleaux after our Centennial Exhibition. Frau Rossier-Lade took the matter up and showed how easily the plant could be cultivated, and how well adapted it was to spinning. Numerous persons have since engaged in the cultivation of the native species, and of the Chinese nettle, which is considered a little superior, in Germany and other countries. A company has been formed in Holland for the cultivation of the nettle in Java, with a capital of about three million guilders."

Somebody in an amusing paper upon lawsuits in the olden times against grubs and caterpillars, and dwellers in the Jersey marshes may well wish that such could be enforced against mosquitoes. A jurist of the seventeenth century takes up the subject of such proceedings with calm gravity and enters a protest against the want of legal accuracy in the measures taken. He declares himself pained by the lack of knowledge displayed by the advocates of excommunication. Very amusingly he concludes his protest by the following words: "But of what use is all this against disgusting beasts?"

Still earlier, in 1479, a great plague of grubs having devastated the fields in Switzerland, an advocate was selected by the bishop to pronounce an anathema on the part of the people against the obnoxious insects. Thus it ran: "Ye hideous and degraded creatures! Ye grubs! There was nothing like ye in the ark of Noah. I command ye one and all to disappear during the next six days, from every part where food grows for the use of man. If not obedient, I enjoin ye to appear on the sixth day before the archbishop." Then a process began and judgment was given by the Archbishop of Lausanne, who excommunicated the grubs with much unction and condemned "all of them, except such parts as can be useful to man."

Even earthquakes would appear to have some good qualities for those who know and study them. In a report to the British Association, Prof. Milne of Japan, the well known seismologist, plaintively states that "the last season was a comparatively poor one, there being only fifty-seven earthquake shocks between May, 1881, and May, 1882, as compared with eighty which were felt during the corresponding period of the previous year."

A very ingenious plan resorted to by the cab owners in Berlin to prevent their horses being overworked is to let the cabs with even numbers go out at a certain hour on the even days of the month, and the cabs with odd numbers upon the odd days. The division of labor is found to work very well, but the cab men of Berlin, like those of London and Paris, complain that their calling is a very unremunerative one.

Young women captured half of the eight scholarships awarded by the Cornell University.

PENSIONS CLAIMED FOR REBELS.

Jeff Davis, the unreconstructed and unreconciled rebel chief, has put in an appearance in the pending campaign just in time to review the interest which was perceptibly growing in the field of Democratic labor. He addressed a letter in his usual style to a re-union of Confederate soldiers recently held at Forsythe, Ga., and he made an urgent complaint against the policy by which the general Government pensions Union soldiers but refuses to pension the surviving rebel soldiers. He says:

"Though the States are again reunited and all contribute to fill the treasury of the general Government, the funds there collected are only appropriated to provide for the ex-soldiers of the Northern States. The Southern soldiers disabled in war and the widows and orphans of those who died can only hope for relief from a second tax, which may be voluntarily paid by the people for whom they fought and who suffered with them. It is not the least of your meritorious manifestations that you meet this discrimination without complaint and brace yourselves to bear the double burden with no ill feeling to the Government for this offensive favoritism."

Mr Davis's complaint in this direction was anticipated in the recent Democratic National Convention, and a movement was made to meet the Southern demand for pensions. In that body, Gen. Butler introduced a resolution, to form a part of its platform, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That internal revenue is a war tax, and that so long as it continues the money so raised shall go toward the relief of the people from the burden of war, as by paying pensions and providing for disabled soldiers, whether Confederate or Union."

Considerations of prudence appeared to forbid this open pledge to pension rebel soldiers, in case a Democratic President should be elected, and therefore, without weakening the promise to extend the pension system to rebels, the declaration to that effect was more carefully worded and made in general terms in the Democratic platform which was adopted, in these words:

"The system of direct taxation known as the 'internal revenue' is war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers."

This is the language of the Democratic platform, indorsed by Mr. Cleveland. It is as plainly a Democratic pledge to pension rebel soldiers if the Democrats can obtain the power to do so as that contained in the Butler resolution, and it fully meets in advance the demand made by Jeff Davis in his recent letter.

An exhibition is preparing for next year in the little town of Nuremburg, which will certainly be of very widespread interest. It is to consist of specimens of goldsmiths' work. Exhibits are to be duty free, and a lottery of which the prizes will be exhibits will be held, and a guaranty fund of [illegible] has been subscribed. Indian and Persian work is expected. Japanese is promised. America, Spain and Portugal have expressed sympathy with the undertaking, and France, Italy, Belgium and Austria are already represented. The historical department can not fail to be of the greatest interest. For the special student there are many considerations that render an exhibition devoted to one object only really of greater practical value than the great World Fairs at which every conceivable branch of science and art is represented, and where with the strongest desire to limit observation to any one branch, the effect is always more or less bewildering.

The *Lancet* says that the proper time to rise is when sleep ends. Dozing should not be allowed. True sleep is the aggregate of sleeps, or is a state consisting in the sleeping or rest of the several parts of the organism. Sometimes one, at another time another part of the body as a whole may be the least fatigued and so the first to wake, or the most exhausted and therefore the most difficult to arouse. The secret of good sleep is, the physiological conditions of rest being established so to work and weary the several parts of the organism as to give them a proportionately equal need of rest at the same moment. And to wake early and feel ready to rise, a fair and equal start of the sleepers should be secured, and the wise self-manager should not allow a drowsy feeling of the consciousness, or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system to beguile him into the folly of going to sleep again when once he has been aroused.

Algeron Charles Swinburne, the poet, detests tobacco. One day at the Art Club, after going from room to room in the vain hope of finding a clear atmosphere to write in, he exclaimed impatiently: "James the First was a knave, a tyrant, a fool, a liar, a coward. But I love him, I worship him, because he slit the throat of that blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking."

An Ohio business man who has been traveling through the South says: "Mississippi and Alabama are covered with mortgages from one end to the other, and they are both practically owned by the merchants of New Orleans."

A contemporary sagely remarks that the end of the campaign is approaching. It is; but, like the end of the Irishman's bee, it's the hot one.

THE MANUALS OF LEARNING.

Hawthorne, in one of his notes, says: "The fact is, the world is accumulating too many materials of knowledge. We do not recognize for rubbish what is really rubbish." It is certain that no one can ever attempt to keep up with the multitudinous issues of the press, and that any one desirous of being acquainted with current literary and scientific publications must make a selection. A little reflection will show that each of these multifarious books and pamphlets cannot be so strikingly original as to demand notice, and that a few leading critics, novelists, dramatists, essayists, historians, political authors and savants can put one in possession of what is best in the world of letters. The old masters one will be presumed to know, and Shakespeare and the Bible must be read, whatever else goes by default. A huge library only appalls one who takes a totally wrong view of the proper curriculum for the general reader. In every department a half dozen names will suffice, and all that is gained afterward is only so much confirmation, corroboration or embellishment. By way of illustration, let one who is familiar with modern books in Egypt say what he gains by reading Charles Dudley Warner's book of travels in that land. It is so with innumerable other subjects. A large part of Asia has been so essentially unchangeable that a few standard books tell all that it is profitable or interesting to know of that vast region. This journal has already called attention to the most valuable modern work on Japan. Acting under scholarly advisement, no one need be depressed by the immense torrent of matter pouring from the printing houses. It may be taken for granted that the general run of tourists' books on Europe are "rubbish," and no one cares to waste the hours over the trashy novels that are in circulation: the few good ones soon get advertised by the suffrages of the judicious readers. A good scientific monthly will keep one posted in this sphere, and the daily press will make any one who knows how to read well informed. For the beginner, who must start a foundation for profitable reading, the best school books best supply it, and, in fact, there is no period of life in which one may not turn with profit to standard school books. The writer, a short time ago, found a lawyer greatly bothered about the measure of space or distance intended by the word *arpent*, which he had found in an old deed. There was no French dictionary at hand, but a school arithmetic near by solved the learned barrister's trouble and made him happy. The little school histories are of decided service to one who has read the more pretentious ones: they fix dates, the order of events, etc. It won't do to despise the manuals of learning. The pith of what is here conveyed is not to be a glutton about books, choose and digest.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The description in *St. James' Gazette* of Dr. Schliemann's villa at Athens has an interest of its own. It is perhaps the most costly residence in the city, although its proprietor calls it a cottage, and is an imposing square mansion of the best Pentetic marble, crowned with marble statues of the whole Olympic host in groups of two and three. The front has a deep portico set into each story, while the plain moulding between the two stories contains in large Greek letters the inscription, "Ilion Marathon." The interior consists of lofty, spacious rooms with marble floors and ceilings frescoed richly with illustrations from Grecian mythology. Part of the collection of antiquities dug up at Troy is within this marble cottage, the remainder being in Germany. Dr. Schlieman, his wife and two children, who rejoice in the names of Agamemnon and Andromache, are passing the summer in Germany.

Cobbett, who took the greatest interest in the education of his children, never in his life ordered one of them to look into a book. Not that he did not value books, but that he aroused the young peoples interest in them in a different manner. He speaks of a taste for the pleasures of field and garden, and describes his own home circle, the children being provided with paper and pens and prints of all kinds, representing gardening, hunting, canoeing, planting, fishing, games, in short, everything. "One would try to imitate a bit of my writing," he says, "another draw pictures of some dog or horse, a third pick out Bewick's quadrupeds and what he said of them, but the book that was a never failing resource was the French Maison Rustique or Farmhouse. What need had we of schools? What need of teachers? What need of schooling to force children to read, write and love books? What need of games to kill time? We did not want to kill time; we were always busy, wet weather or dry, winter or summer. There was no force in any case, no command, no authority, none of these was ever wanted."

BUDDAH'S FOUR RULES.

Kill not—for pity's sake—and lest ye slay
The meanest thing upon its upward way.

Give freely and receive, but take from none
By greed, or force or fraud, what is his own.

Bear not false witness, slander not, nor lie,
Truth is the speech of inward purity.

Shun drugs and drinks which work the wit abuse.
Clear minds, clean bodies, need no Soma juice.

Five years ago Rev. David Walk of Indianapolis invested $1,500 of his earnings in five acres of land in the suburbs of Kansas City, which he has now been offered and refuses $100,000 for. He is exhorting Hoosier sinners at $1,500 a year.

GEN. BEUREGARD ON JEFFERSON DAVIS'S MILITARY POLICY.

From General Beauregard's story of the Battle of Bull Run in the November *Century*, we quote the following:

"No people ever warred for independence with more relative advantages than the Confederates; and if, as a military question, they must have failed, then no country must aim at freedom by means of war. We were one in sentiment as in territory, starting out, not with a struggling administration of doubtful authority, but with our ancient State governments and a fully organized central government. As a military question, it was in no sense a civil war, but a war between two countries—for conquest on one side, for self-preservation on the other. The South, with its great material resources, its defensive means of mountains, waterways, railroads, and telegraph, with the immense advantage of the interior lines of war, would be open to discredit as a people if its failure could not be explained otherwise than by mere material contrast. The great Frederick, at the head of a little people, not only beat back a combination of several great military powers, but conquered and kept territory: and Napoleon held combined Europe at the feet of France till his blind ambition overleaped itself. It may be said that the South had no Fredericks or Napoleons; but it had at least as good commanders as its adversary. Nor was it the fault of our soldiers or people. Our soldiers were as brave and intelligent as ever bore arms; and, if only for reasons already mentioned, they had a determination superior to the enemy's. Our people bore a devotion to the cause never surpassed, and which no war-making monarch ever had for his support; they gave their all—even the last striplings under the family roofs filling the ranks voided by the fall of their fathers and brothers. But the narrow military view of the head of the government, which illustrated itself in the outset by ordering from Europe, not 100,000 or 1,000,000, but 10,000 stands of arms, as an increase upon 8000, its first estimate, was equally narrow and consequently timid in its employment of our armies. The moral and material forces actually engaged in the war made our success a moral certainty, but for the timid policy which—ignoring strategy as science and boldness of enterprise as its ally—could never be brought to view the whole theatre of war as one subject, of which all points were but integral parts, or to hazard for the time points relatively unimportant for the purpose of gathering for an overwhelming and rapid stroke at some decisive point; and which, again, with characteristic mis-elation, would push a victorious force directl forward into unsupported and disastrous operations, instead of using its victory to spare from it strength sufficient to secure an equally important success in another quarter."

A GREEN YOUNG MAN.

'Talking of greenhorns,' said a conductor recently, 'its in the older states one sees the greenest. Fifteen years ago I run a train in Kentucky. One day as the train drew up at a little station a chap in copper dyed pants, blue jean coat and vest, addressed me as follows:'

'Is you the clerk of the kyar?'

'I'm the conductor—what do you want?'

'I want to go to Louisville.'

'Get aboard then. He climbed the steps and knocked at the door. A wag inside called out 'Come in.' At least 40 persons were in the car. He began shaking hands with everyone clear to the end and asking each —'How you do? 'How's your folks?' It was a circus for the passengers. He lived back in the mountains and had never been on a train before.

One day four years ago while on a visit to Louisville, a well dressed man stopped me on the street. He had to tell me where I had seen him before. Would you believe it? that greenhorn had developed into one of the first merchants of Louisville, and is reputed to be worth $100-000.

The *Pall Mall Budget* has an interesting article upon women who work, which contains some very terrible facts with regard to the still prevailing reign of "sweaters," or, as they prefer to call themselves, "middle-men," who, receiving quantities of shop work from large firms to be completed at a certain time, for a certain price, put it in the hands of second sweaters, who, on their part, sublet the work to others, and they perhaps yet again, until when it reaches the actual worker the sum paid for it is too pitiful to be believed. "If in the days of Howe the poor seamstress was scourged with whips," says the writer, "now truly she is scourged with scorpions, when thirty-six cents is the price paid for a dozen shirts, ten cents for a dozen petticoats, and six cents for a braided Knickerbocker suit." A benevolent lady is endeavoring to alter this condition of affairs by securing work and giving it out to the poorest workers without the intervention of a middle-man.

Mr. Blyth, of London, has a new plan for disposing of the dead. It is to abolish all permanent cemeteries, and allow each piece of agricultural land to take its turn as a receptacle for the bodies of the dead. After five years as a cemetery, he would use the ground for agriculture on the theory of a rotation of crops. He remarked in his argument that "Beneath the waving corn or the stately pines the remains of the dead would be forever free from desecration."

MUCH ADO ABOUT FIVE CENTS.

Two gentlemen were talking the other day of the late Secretary Folger's devotion to duty, and the conversation drifted into discussion of the great amount of the detail work in the Treasury Department. As an instance of the scrupulous exactness with which the work in the Redemption Bureau is done, one of the gentlemen told the following story:

"Several years ago," he said, "I was living in the country, and had among my possessions an old desk. One day in going through this I found four pieces of scrip money of small denominations which preceded the return of silver. Two of these pieces were quarters, and a third was a ten-cent scrip. Each of these was in fair condition. The fourth was a ragged and soiled bit of paper, with nothing but its size and feeling to indicate that it ever had been money. After studying it for a long time I concluded it was originally a five-cent scrip. I determined to send the three good pieces to the Treasury Department for redemption, more as an experiment than anything else. But my wife insisted that the ragged piece must go along with the rest. To humor her I enclosed it with the others, and a note asking that the scrip be redeemed.

"A week or ten days later I was informed that there was a registered letter at the postoffice for me. I found a huge envelope with three red seals and the card of the Treasury Department upon it. In the envelope were several papers, three or four, with printed and written matter upon them. The papers were blanks which had been filled out, and extracts from the law concerning the redemption of fractional currency. From the documents I learned that the three pieces I had supposed were redeemable were counterfeit and of no value, and that the only piece upon which I could base a claim against the Department was the tattered and torn five-cent scrip. Down in one corner of the big envelope was a smaller one, and in one corner of that was a bright nickle five cent piece which the United States Government had sent me in return for my five cent scrip."

BURDETTE ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Why, yes, my son, the Monroe doctrine is a good thing to keep on the chimney-piece. It is a very simple doctrine. It merely declares that we located this claim ourselves, and the man who tries to jump it, or any of its leads, spurs, angles, dips or outcroppings, will be in danger of dying poor and comparatively friendless. It declares that no foreign nation can come over here and slide on our cellar door; that England and Germany can not swing on our front gate to do their courting; that they can not bring over their own syrup troughs and elder spouts and make sugar in our maple grove; that Austria and France can't spot no bee tree in our Mexican timber land; that they can't ditch our isthmus unless we locate the ditch and put in the drift gates; that Russia can't trap mink in our creek bottoms; that no foreign nation can spank its children with our butter paddle. It means that the man who joins farms with us can t move the division fence until he talks to us about it; that he can't crowd our neighbors; that he can't sublet a patch of his farm to anybody until we are satisfied that the new tenant will make a good neighbor for us. That's about the size of it, and it's a very good doctrine, for a well disposed, peaceable family, if it s lived up to.

In Germany the question of women's work has come up recently. Female telegraphists work for the monthly wages of $20, a sum at which men refuse to engage themselves, and they are required to work not only more hours a day, but to take the place of those who are away for vacations. Ladies of education who are employed in the street railway companies are remunerated at the munificent rate of $11.25 a month, and only after long years may aspire to the maximum of $22.50. No recognized vacation is accorded them as in every instance if one is absent another has to make up the deficiency. In spite of these and other equally depressing facts, women are making increasing efforts to learn trades and businesses. In Germany several ladies have started as stipplers and lithographers, and in Edinburgh there is a lady who not only designs, but herself lithographs, Christmas and advertising cards, and has met with a very remarkable measure of success. Still it often seems as if the efforts of the weaker sex in our day had an evolutionary tendency, and will end in the reaching of Darwinian dreams in the survival of the fittest only.

A German engineer named Fisher has made an important discovery in aeronautics, by which he is enabled to condense or expand the gas in a balloon. The agent he employs is compressed carbonic acid, with the help of which he can ascend or descend at pleasure. This perpendicular movement puts it in the power of the aeronaut to go up or down until he finds a current of air moving in the horizontal direction he wishes. Military critics attribute great importance to this discovery, because in time of war a balloon will be able to reach the enemy's territory and ascend again without requiring a fresh supply of gas.

The Caterer says that diamond back terrapin will soon become extinct unless the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, which have already stringent game laws in other direction, are induced to extend adequate protection to terrapin.

POURING OIL UPON TROUBLED WATERS.

The time is fast approaching when the now rising generation will wonder at the folly of having ever neglected such a means of salvation; for the mass of evidence on this subject which has recently accumulated has now compelled attention from the most skeptical, and the experiments so successfully carried out on the stormy coast of Aberdeenshire, at the harbor of Peterhead, have borne fruit far and near.

Some of the fishers who had witnessed them remembered them to good purpose when trying to enter the harbor at Stonehaven, and warned of their danger by the white-crested waves raging on the bar. They had with them only a little colza oil and a little paraffine for their lamps (vegetable and mineral oils)—so little that most men would have deemed it mere folly to cast such upon tempestuous waves. But these men had profited by their lesson. One man stood on either bow, and, just as the boat approached the raging surf, they slowly poured out their offering to the waves, which, as if by magic ceased to break, and rolled on in harmless green billows, which carried the boat safe into port. I have also just heard from Cornwall that a party of Cornish fishers who chanced to be at Aberdeen at the time of the experiments, and there witnessed the stilling of the waves, returned to their own granite-bound coast with the conviction that they had seen something which hereafter it may be well for them to practice.

Now, thanks to the same large-hearted and energetic Scotchman who planned and brought into practical working the oil breakwater at Peterhead, the men of Kent can tell with wonder of its application to their own harbor of Folkestone, and are eye-witnesses of how quickly, on a very stormy day, a few gallons of oil have calmed the breaking waves, and made the harbor smooth and safe. The London papers, in reporting on these experiments, have stated the general belief that, by this simple use of oil, entrance and egress to Folkestone Harbor may henceforth be made absolutely secure in the severest storm.—*Popular Science Monthly for November.*

PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in a recent issue, presented interviews with the mayors of twenty-eight Southern cities, giving their views on the present condition and future prospects of the South. Without exception all these men speak in the most hopeful terms of the outlook of the Southern States from a commercial and industrial standpoint. In each of the twenty-eight cities reported there had been a large increase of population since 1880. The rate of increase varies from 20 to 400 per cent. In Atlanta, for example, it is shown that a larger percentage of the people are engaged in manufacturing than any other city in the Union except Lowell and Lawrence, in Massachusetts. It has ten iron foundries, three cotton factories, a cotton seed mill, and several establishments for the making of cotton gins and agricultural machinery. It does an annual business of $44,000,000. Savannah has grown from 28,000 in 1870 to 43,000, and has an export trade of $80,000,000 a year. It ranks as the largest shipper of naval stores in the world. In every section marked progress is reported in the building of railroads, manufactories, and other material and permanent improvements.

JERRY AND JOE.—It is related of the late Judge Black that in 1857, just after he was appointed Attorney of the United States, he was staying at the Astor House in New York. Scores of leading politicians called upon him. One day, a small, gray haired man arrived at the hotel, and registered himself as Judge J. Williams, Iowa. On seeing the name of Judge Black on the book, he took a card and wrote:

"The Supreme Judge of Iowa presents his compliments to the Attorney General of the United States."

He sent this up to Judge Black's room, together with a half sheet of paper on which he had written:

"O Jerry, dear Jerry, I've found you at last,
And memory, burdened with scenes of the past,
Returns to old Somerset's mountains of snow,
When you were but Jerry and I was but Joe!"

In less than three minutes the great dignified Judge Black was coming down the stairs, two steps at a time, with the little bell boy in close pursuit. Two old school mates and law students were together after a separation of some thirty years. Two old men embraced each other and neither was able to utter a word. It was an affecting scene.

After a visit to some of the Alaskan glaciers, Mr. Thomas Meehan states that beneath the Muri glacier, said to be 400 miles long, flows a rapid torrent, which he estimates to be 100 feet wide and fair in average depth, and which runs summer and winter without interruption. At its termination the glacier hangs over the sea, and gives off icebergs. Mr. Meehan remarks that the great ice sheets have their lakes, rapids, waterfalls, hills and valleys, that the waterways change their courses at times through the melting, and that melting progresses freely in the sun's rays, but not in the shade.

Mr. Beaudry, of Montreal, on taking the chair of a barber, laid a roll of $150 in bills on the marble slab in front of him. Three young men who followed him attracted considerable attention, and when he picked up his package it consisted only of waste paper.

MY FIRST DAY AS A SENATE PAGE.

At a few minutes before twelve o'clock, the venerable gentleman Captain Bassett told me to go to the Vice-President's desk and put the gavel upon a certain spot on the table. Hardly had I done so, when, exactly at twelve o'clock, in walked two men through the door near me. They were Schuyler Colfax, the Vice President of the United States, and Dr Newman, the chaplain of the Senate. The Vice-President advanced to the side of his desk, took up the gravel, and gave one loud rap. At once the buzzing in the galleries and on the floor ceased; and in perfect silence, Dr. Newman ascended the steps to the Vice-President's chair, and standing up, delivered a short prayer.

The prayer was hardly finished, when nearly all the senators began to clap their hands in every part of the chamber, making quite a racket. They had a habit of doing that immediately after the opening exercises, and, on one occasion caused an old man in the gallery to exclaim, "Wall, I'll be banged ef I saw anything pertikerely fine about that prayer!" But they were not applauding the prayer—they were merely calling for pages!

When the clapping commenced, the pages started to run in every direction to see who should be the first to get the messages of the favorite senators, and a certain senator, who sat far over on the Democratic side, even amused himself by writing letters and soaring them away up into the air, and even against the ceiling of the room, and watching the pages attempt to catch them as they sailed down toward the floor. I think he could sail a letter better than any other senator. Of course, this was no great achievement to boast about, but some of the senators sat through a whole session so quietly that they seemed never to do anything except to go to the Senate every day and sit still and vote. And I remember once a senator came into the chamber just as his name was reached by the clerk who was calling the roll on a vote. He looked around, and did not know what was going on or what he should do, and I pitied him and called out from behind him "Vote 'No'!" And he did! Of course he thought it was some responsible senator speaking to him. But I had been in the Senate several days before I had enough courage to pretend to advise a senator. Sometimes the senators could not think of anything to send the pages for, and we would [illegible] time; and, instead of [illegible] up in an erect and dignified [illegible] would kneel down upon the soft carpet and play marbles. I have often gone up on the Republican side to where the Vice president sat, as on a throne, and played marbles with a page on the Democratic side, almost under the Vice-President's chair. It would make some of the senators angry to see us do this, but most of the senators believed in letting us do whatever we pleased, so long as we kept still, while the young ladies in the gallery usually paid more attention to what we did than to what the law-makers were doing.—*St Nicholas for November.*

THE BON MARCHE.—The Bon Marche, writes a Paris correspondent of the *Courier Journal*, is one of the greatest curiosities of Paris. It is the only building expressly constructed for, and appropriated to, the use of a large dry goods business. The picture gallery and reading room are very handsome. We were conducted to view the building by a courteous and handsome Frenchman, with at least fifty other persons, and we were told that it was a small number compared to other days. He insisted upon our taking refreshments before we started. Here every lady and gentleman is served free of charge. The proprietors do not own the elegant pictures exhibited; they are only agents for the artists, as such enabling the latter to make themselves known to the numerous patrons of the Bon Marche. The reading room offers to visitors all the principal French newspapers and periodicals, as well as a great number of foreign papers. You can find table, pen, ink and paper to write your letters, and in the same room are letter boxes that are emptied six times a day. The establishment feeds 3,000 people, who take their meals in three divisions. There are four dining rooms for the purpose. The large refectory, the ladies' refectory, the refectory for the work women, the refectory for porters, messengers and drivers. The proprietors of this establishment offer to their clerks suitable means for spending their evenings in an instructive and agreeable manner. They have English and German classes; classes for vocal music with orpheon; classes of instrumental music, with a brass band and a fencing school. The bed rooms of the male clerks are plain, but fairly comfortable, and we saw some of them washing their hands and brushing their heads after luncheon. The apartments for the women were very nice. It is wonderful how every part of this establishment is managed; it seems like clock work. The kitchen, that is in the very top of the building, was in exquisite order, and the soup and meats that were cooking gave out a savory odor, while the men cooks with their white caps and aprons were neatness itself. The stable was equal in proportion and cleanliness to the rest of establishment. There were fifty large horses feeding in the stall during our visit.

In Bodie, Cal., the other day, a father and son met who had not seen each other since the latter was a baby, thirty years ago.

THE MERIDIAN CONFERENCE.

In recommending by a large majority the adoption of the Greenwich meridian as a common prime, the International Conference at Washington worthily completed its main work. It has since resolved, also, that longitude ought to be counted, as now, in two directions up to 180°. This conservative action was perhaps not generally expected, many persons doubtless supposing that this body would follow the Roman Conference in declaring that longitude ought to be counted continuously throughout the 360 degrees. It seems, however, to have been considered that, after the adoption of a common zero, the remaining dangers of clerical or other errors in confusing east and west, or plus and minus, near the prime, would be much like those resulting from incorrect reckoning—a species of carelessness which may defy any rules. The retention of the present method of counting also preserves the full use of all existing charts and calculations based on the Greenwich meridian—a most important consideration, as these have cost much money. The Conference had further urged the adoption of a universal day for certain limited purposes, which need not interfere with local or or other standard times, and at its next meeting on Monday it is to determine whether this day ought to begin at mean midnight of the initial meridian and be counted continuously through twenty-four hours.

As to the choice of a prime, absolute unanimity would of course have been gratifying and valuable, but when it once became manifest that this was unattainable, it became necessary, in order to avoid an utter failure, to record the judgment of the majority. It is encouraging to find the solitary vote cast against the Greenwich prime coming from San Domingo; for France and Brazil, whose votes were withheld, may yet yield, through their Governments, that conformity to the general judgment which their delegates at the Conference did not feel justified in according.

It should be remembered that this project of selecting a common prime did not originate exclusively with England, and that the formal invitation to the Conference came from the United States, which had a meridian of its own for topographical purposes. The objections, also, which were raised against selecting the Greenwich zero were mainly theoretical. It was said that an international prime should not pass through the territory of a leading power. But why not? There is no intrinsic quality in one meridian above another entitling it to respect or aversion. To associate ideas of dignity with one of the great circles of the globe recalls Sydney Smith's phrase of speaking disrespectfully of the equator. More of the meridian of Greenwich passes through France than through England and if nationality really counts for much, France could erect a transit instrument on this meridian within her own [illegible] Greenwich, [illegible] American [illegible] from a French Greenwich [illegible] some [illegible] French town on the international prime, like St. Sauveur [illegible] when once this prime is accepted the name Greenwich will steadily decrease in chart mention, since the words west and east will be a sufficient designation, just as our maps now usually speak of north and south altitude, without adding "from the equator."

Besides, it would be difficult to get a "neutral" meridian, as the French delegates phrased it, or one not traversing the possessions of a great power. Even had the suggested resort to Behring Straits for this purpose been made, still, as Prof. Newbomb pointed out, the selected prime should run through the centre of a transit instrument, which would have to be placed on land. The twentieth meridian west of Greenwich seemed much more convenient, it traverses Greenland and Iceland, to be sure, but it would cause less serious alterations of the figures on existing charts.

The Conference, however, determined to rest on the broad and safe ground that considerations of political neutrality were out of place in this matter of commercial convenience and safety. When the Governments of France and Brazil consider the enormous proportion of the world's maritime interests represented in the majority decision, they should hardly hesitate to conform to it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SWISS GIRLS.—No sooner are the girls large enough to possess the requisite physical strength than they are set to the most servile work the land affords. The child has a pannier basket fitted to her shoulders at the earliest possible moment, and she drops it only when old age, premature but merciful, robs her of power to carry it longer. I have seen sweet little girls of 12 or 14, staggering down the mountain side, or along a rough pathway, under the weight of bundles of fagots as large as their bodies, which they no sooner dropped than they hurried back for others.

I have seen girls of 15 or 16 years, barefooted and bareheaded, in the blistering rays of an August sun, breaking up the ground by swinging mattocks heavy enough to tax the strength of an able bodied man. And I have known a young miss no older than these to be employed as a porter for carrying the baggage of travelers up and down the steepest mountain path in all the region about. She admitted that it was sometimes very hard to take another step, but yet she must do it. And she carried such an amount of baggage! A stout-limbed guide is protected by the law, so that he cannot be compelled to carry above twenty-five pounds, but the limit to the burdens often put upon girls is their inability to stand up under anything more. But the burden increases with the age and strength of the burden bearers, till, by the time girls have come to womanhood, there is no sort of menial toil in which they do not bear a hand—and quite commonly the chief hand.—*Foreign Letter.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 23, 1884.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

Republican Nominations.

PRESIDENT:
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:
CALVIN WELLS, WILLIAM LILLY,
JAMES DOBSON.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dist		Dist	
1.	Edwin S. Stuart.	15.	Joseph T. Jennings.
2.	John Mundell	16.	Joseph A. Ege
3.	Wm. J. McLaughlin.	17.	Joseph B Hileman.
4.	Edmund L. Levi	18.	Benjamin F. Junkin.
5.	Joseph B. Altemus.	19.	Thomas B. Bryson.
6.	Horace A. Beale.	20.	William P Duncan.
7.	Alfred Fackenthal.	21.	Wm J Hitchman.
8.	Isaac McHose.	22.	George T Oliver.
9.	Jas. P. Wickersham.	23.	Josiah Cohen.
10.	Samuel B. Thatcher.	24.	Michael Weyand.
11.	John Seaboldt, Jr.	25.	Charles A Randall.
12.	Daniel Edwards	26.	Cyrus Kitchen.
13.	Peter W. Sheafer.	27.	Luman B. Wood.
14.	Lane S. Hart.		

STATE.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE
EDWIN S. OSBORNE, of Luzerne County.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT:
I. NEWTON EVANS, Montgomery County.

ASSEMBLY:
GEORGE S. SCYPES, Quakertown.
J. WATSON CASE, Doylestown Borough.
EASTBURN REEDER, Solebury.
HARRY J. SHOEMAKER, Falls.

SHERIFF:
ELIAS EASTBURN, Buckingham.

REGISTER:
ABRAHAM C. SHELLY, Richland.

RECORDER:
MILTON D. ALTHOUSE, Sellersville.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
MATHIAS C. WAGNER, Plumstead.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
JOSEPH S. HART, New Hope.

COMMISSIONERS:
COMLY C. MICHENER, Plumstead.
ISAAC C. HOBENSACK, Southampton.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID H. TAYLOR, Morrisville.

AUDITORS:
JOHN G. WEINBERGER, Milford.
WILLIAM H. MOON, Lower Makefield.

—The Republican party embodies in its creed four distinct and important doctrines:—First, peace with the whole world; second, commercial expansion in every practicable direction; third, encouragement of every form of American industry; fourth, protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home and abroad. Under these policies the Republican party tries to conduct the government; under these principles the Republican party submits itself to the judgement of the American people; on these principles we conquer, or on these we are conquered.—James G. Blaine.

—"Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of old age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger" —James G. Blaine.

—Where is Hensel with his prophesies?

—Hurd says he represents a principle. He also exemplifies a result—defeat.

—There is not much danger of Mr. Cleveland being elected president of the United States

—A gain of 30,000 in Ohio in one year will do well enough. If Democrats can find any cold comfort in the situation, they are welcome to it.

—The Philadelphia *Record* endorses George Ross, Esq., because he is the only conspicuous candidate in the Democratic party in the State that represents Free Trade.

—William N. Hirst, the present incumbent, and the Democratic nominee for the important office of Controller of Philadelphia, having been found out to be guilty of forgery, has been forced from the ticket.

—Will any colored man vote for Lawyer Ross? We should say No. As late as 1873, after the war had settled the status of the colored man, after the constitutional amendments of the United States had given them the right of suffrage, George Ross, like the moss back Democrat that he was and is, said in the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania:—"I move to strike out the words 'male person,' in the fourth line, and insert 'white freeman.'" When the vote was taken on Mr. Ross' motion to disfranchise the colored man, there were just seven who favored it—Mr. Ross, of course, being among the number. Will Mr. Ross tell the people of this town that this action on his part was only a joke of his that should not now be brought up against him?

—Will the soldiers vote for Lawyer Ross? We should say no. As a member of the Constitutional Convention he opposed the right of the soldier to a vote in the field. He then said:

"Why, sir, the right to vote is an arbitrary right. The privilege of voting is a privilege which is exercised under arbitrary restriction, and all this is simply doing nothing more than saying to the military man, who is away from home, that he must come back to his home to vote with his other fellow-citizens, or he cannot vote at all. It is not hard upon him; no harder upon him than it is upon other persons who are regular electors, who have been compelled to move out of their districts, and who, by reason of moving away, having lost their votes."

Will Mr. Ross tell the people of this town that this was only a joke of his, and should have no significance?

AN INCONSISTENT POSITION.

The Democratic candidate for Congress is in favor of abolishing the duties on sugar, rice and wool, and at the same time maintains that his views on the tariff are identical with those of Republicans. This is absurd, because the Republican party and its candidates, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan, are distinctly and unequivocally committed to the doctrine of protection to American industries. It is friendly to discrimination in favor of the wool growers of Ohio, and the producers of sugar and rice in Louisiana and South Carolina.

The Republican party is in favor of building up the industries of the country. It is not necessary that the manufacturers of Pennsylvania should be benefited at the expense of the wool growers of Ohio.

Mr. Ross must take back a portion of his remarks in every speech which he has yet made during the campaign, or admit that he is a free trader. He is evidently opposed to the principle of protection of which Dr. Evans is an avowed champion.

Besides, being inconsistent with himself, he is out of line with his party. The Democrats allege that they are in favor of protecting the wool interests of Ohio, because they would like to get the electoral vote of that State. For the sake of holding the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, they also pretend to be in favor of protecting the rice and sugar interests. To be sure, this is the merest hypocrisy in each case. As a representative of his party, however, Mr. Ross should subscribe to its doctrine. It is useless for him to argue that his views are better than those of the party which for twenty-five years and more has been "all things to all men" for the sake of catching votes, and then to attempt to prove his position by going to greater extremes in favor of free trade than his party has ever dared to go.

If Mr. Ross would have his tariff audiences in the Schuylkill Valley believe that he is Republican in principle, he might take some better way of doing it than by planting himself "squarely upon the Chicago platform" If his views are so much at variance with those of his party on the tariff question, that he could not act with them in case of his election, his candidacy is a mistake.

On the whole, the people of Montgomery county, who are strongly in favor of protection, will be safest in voting for Dr. Evans, whose views are clear and well known. The exigencies of the campaign have already driven Mr. Ross to a point where he has himself, apparently, no very clear perception of what he really does believe in regard to the tariff question.—*Norristown Herald.*

NO TARIFF ISSUE.

The Democrats endeavor to break the force of Mr. Blaine's powerful argument in favor of a protective tariff by asserting that the tariff is not an issue in this campaign Well they made the tariff their main issue all last winter in Congress, spending most of their time upon it, and when they ludicrously failed to carry their pet measure, they announced their intention to take it up and make it their special issue at the next session of Congress, and if they succeed in electing their presidential candidate and a majority of Congress they intend to carry this issue to successful accomplishment and establish free trade. It would delight them if the Republicans would give up protection as an issue during this campaign and allow them to succeed so that they can establish free trade, ruin all northern manufactories and starve laborers on the wages of foreign pauper wages. The Republicans, however, true to their habit of protecting everything American, and protecting the laborer in his wages, make the protective tariff the leading issue in this campaign, and on that they have won so far and they will continue to win till James G. Blaine is triumphantly elected President.

HOW NEW YORK WILL VOTE.—It is preposterous to assume that the mighty manufacturing industries which have peopled and enriched so many inland towns and cities in the great State of New York can be for a moment blinded to the real issue in this canvass. The skilled workmen of our factories were never so perfectly alive to their fundamental interests, and nobody can gull them into committing suicide. The votes will never pave the way for foreign competition. And this means that Cleveland will come down to Harlem Bridge buried by men who will brook no tampering with the earnings and security of American labor, under an adverse majority so huge that no efforts, however desperate, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn will avail to disinter the corpse. —*N. Y. Sun.*

—Thirty clergymen in Buffalo, the home of Grover Cleveland, certify to his continued immoralities, while Rev. James Freeman Clarke, living away off in Boston, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, living down in Brooklyn, practically pronounce these men liars and call Cleveland a sainted martyr, who should be made president because his sin was committed "a long while ago." Clarke and Beecher are agnostics in morals.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Ohio strongly objected to Hurd-ism. Pennsylvania, the great manufacturing state of the Union, has more potent reasons than Ohio to reject any Free Trade onslought upon her industries, and such advocates of reduced revenues as lawyer Ross will be left at home by overwhelming majorities.

—The attempt to prove that Mr. Blaine supported Fillmore for president in 1856 asserting that the Know-nothing ticket was printed at the head of the editorial columns of the Kennebec *Journal* at that time, has been exposed, no such ticket having been printed in that paper.

—The Georgia papers report that sharpers are going over the track of Sherman's march to the sea, gulling farmers into the belief that the Government is going to pay for the damages done at that time and collecting fees in advance for services to be rendered in putting through claims.

CLEVELAND AND THE WORKINGMEN.

HIS OFFICIAL ACTS BELIE HIS PROFESSIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Governor Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, assumed a very benignant attitude toward labor, and observed that workingmen "should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws."

When the workingmen of America, to whom the Governor alludes patronizingly as "the laboring classes," scan closely his own record as Governor, do they find evidence that he has given them that "full share of care and attention" which he says they ought to have? Hardly. How was it with the bill which proposed to limit the working time of horse car drivers and conductors to twelve hours a day instead of sixteen or more which they are now compelled to work? What was the ground on which the Governor based his veto? Simply that it was "class legislation." That is, it was meant to benefit one of those "laboring classes" of whom he speaks with such an air of superiority, and the Governor vetoed it promptly. Was this giving labor its "full share of care and attention?" Every horse car driver or conductor in New York who is now working sixteen hours a day has occasion to remember Governor Cleveland Here is what one of them wrote about the matter a short time ago:

"When Governor Cleveland is sleeping in the morning I am at work. While he is attending to his duties during the day I am at work. When he goes to a place of amusement in the evening I am at work, and when he retires to rest at night I am still working. I have a little girl five months old, and during my working days I have never seen her smile, never seen her dark blue eyes, and never held her in my arms awake but twice, and yet this is a Christian land. Governor Cleveland's veto has condemned us to a life in which there is no hope, no joy and no chance for improvement"

The Governor's veto of the Five cent Fare bill affords another illustration of the manner in which he has given the "laboring classes" their "full share of care and attention." This bill, which provided for five-cent fares on the New York elevated railways, was passed by the New York Assembly in January, 1883, only 6 members out of 124 voting against it. It was passed by the Senate in February by a vote of 24 to 5—4 of the negative votes being cast by Democrats. The Governor's approval was taken for granted, except by those who remembered his friendly relations with corporations. A few days before the time for the Governor's consideration of the bill elapsed, a well known lobbyist is reported to have said to a newspaper correspondent at Albany, "If you are going to send your paper any speculations about the Five-cent Fare bill, don't make yourself appear ridiculous by saying that he will sign it, because he won't, and I know what I am talking about." The lobbyist was right and public expectation was wrong. The Governor vetoed the bill. The New York *Herald* which is now ardently supporting the Governor for the Presidency, said of his action:

"Governor Cleveland has made his choice as a lawyer, as a public officer, and as a politician He has cast his lot on the side of the great corporations and corporate manipulators, and staked his chances for future political preferment on their favor. The political and legal principles to which he has given his adherence in this veto are of much broader application than to the elevated railroad fare question. They have a direct bearing upon the great political issues that are taking shape in the national arena."

In the Assembly, on the discussion on the veto, one of the members of the committee reporting the bill said, addressing the Speaker

"We who compose the committee before whom this same argument has been made *recognize the hand that wrote that veto.* The poor people of New York knew what they wanted, and they believed they had the right to demand it. But the corporations have again stopped them in it and demonstrated to the people of this country that they are all-powerful."

These two illustrations will suffice to show what the attitude of Governor Cleveland has been toward the corporations on the one hand and toward the people and the "laboring classes," as he calls them, on the other. One such official act as the veto of the Twelve-hour bill or that of the Five-cent Fare bill is more significant of his real attitude on public questions, than any number of pleasant compliments in a letter of acceptance.

LOW CUNNING.

The low cunning of Cleveland in politics is shown up by the *Catholic Union* at Buffalo, which relates how Bishop Ryan and Father Cronin were *invited* to visit the Governor to get an explanation of his course on the Freedom of Worship bill, and that going to see him for that purpose *only*, their visit is tortured into a demonstration of partisan favor to him. The *Union* (Father Cronin, editor) says it "cannot withhold the expression of indignation *at the attempt to torture this solicited interview, intended in behalf of fair play, into a partisan support,*" etc. There was a distinct understanding that no political significance should be attached to the visit. Nevertheless Cleveland's organ claims the visitors as important conversions. Both visitors are thoroughly incensed.

—The *Medical Times*, an important English journal, says that it is infinitely probable that a long-continued disorder of the literally impressionable nervous system of children will have a far-reaching and prejudicial effect on the ultimate development of the mind, and permanently damage the delicate structures which it is the avowed object of national education to keep in good working order.

—It is said that since 1861 more than $25,000,000 in voluntary contributions has been expended in educational work at the South.

—An English firm is making casks and barrels of steel. They are lighter than wood and more durable.

MUSKETS IN SCHOOLS.

The following article clipped from the Boston *Transcript* will interest many of our readers both for the principles advocated and from personal acquaintance with the writer, William Lloyd Garrison Jr., son of the great Anti-slavery Leader.

I should like to add my protest to yours against the appropriation for muskets in the public schools, although for different reasons. I have three boys who are to be influenced by the decision. My daughters it will not concern. I notice that whenever I oppose the military drill on moral grounds I am invariably met with the argument of its physical advantages. In vain I plead that my boys have the gymnasium, football, base ball, tennis, rowing, swimming, bicycles, etc., until the chief aim of life seems to centre in athletics. Alas! these are nought without the drill.

Nobody manifests anxiety for the physical well being of my girls. They ride no bicycles and kick no footballs. They swing no bats. They are not invited to participate in military drills. They are handicapped with garments that cramp the body and make exercise weariness. The committe on Public Education is too busy in adding the "wasteful and ridiculous excess" of musket drilling to over exercised boys to think of their puny sisters who dwindle by their side. How much $10,000 might do towards teaching girls the law of health! I have another difficulty. I want my boys brought to love peace and to abhor war. I try to inspire them with the spirit of the great Nazarene, which, instead of inciting to violence and shooting human beings with muskets, inculcates the higher and more truly courageous method of overcoming evil with good. I illustrate the lesson by his life, and show them how much greater and nobler it was to die for a principle than it would have been for him to kill a hundred of his persecutors. Then I read to them from Longfellow's beautiful poem, "The Arsenal at Springfield"—

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts,

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred
And every nation that should lift again
Its hands against its brother, on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!"

You may imagine how quickly the moral impression I try to give my boys is dissipated by the example of the military drill at school. I do not wish to have them taught the use of firearms or the art of fighting. I protest with all the earnestness of my being against such demoralizing instruction.

Especially am I opposed to their entering the militia when they are of lawful age. To my thinking, such associations are to be shunned. The social habits inseparable from military companies, the tobacco, the profanity, I shall labor to make repugnant to my boys. It is a wretched school of morals, and I shall continue to cry out against the preverted public sentiment that encourages such an ambition in ingenuous youth. And I hold to the conviction that to force taxes from the community to pay for muskets with which to teach children the trade of war is an evidence of the state of barbarism in which this country, which boasts of its civilization and Christianity, is at present grovelling.

Yours, for the sword of the Spirit only,
W. L. G., JR.

Roxbury, Oct 6, 1884.

—The November *Eclectic*, made up of the cream of the current foreign magazines, sustains its higher reputation The selection is good, giving the reader a pleasant alternation of light and grave matter. Among the more solid articles to which special attention may be called are "Modern Mysticism," by W S Lilly "What Dreams are Made of", by Dr. Andrew Wilson; "English Supremacy in the East," By F Bulkeley Johnson, "Protection from the Workman's Point of View," by William J. Harris, and "The Darwinian Theory of Instinct," by G. J. Romanes. Goldwin Smith's article on "The Conflict with the Lords" gives a capital study of a question now exciting much attention in England "Fiddlers Three" is a pathetic story from *Blackwood's*, and the lighter articles are full of interest and variety. Though one of the oldest magazines The *Eclectic* retains its high rank among its most ambitious brethren. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1.

—The present season has been the greatest ever known in Virginia for grapes, melons and other fruits, and also for wheat, corn and tobacco.

☞ DON'T GIVE UP YET.—It doesn't follow that a patient will die because the doctors have "given him up," or that he will recover because they promise to "pull him through." It is never too late to try the great virtues of Parker's Tonic. Mr. Michael Guilfoyle, of Binghampton, N. Y., was cured of Rheumatism by it after ten years of unspeakable suffering. Mr. R. W. Mosher, druggist, of same city, certifies that he has sold over a thousand bottles of Parker's Tonic through its reputation for this and other cures.

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Absolutely Pure.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Positive Facts about Dress Goods.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER are selling the best 42-inch ALL-WOOL TRICOT AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD that has ever been offered The goods were made to order for their retail sales, and come in fifteen colorings, including black.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER are showing the greatest variety of double-width FRENCH AND GERMAN PLAIDS at 50 CENTS TO $2 PER YARD that has ever been seen in Philadelphia The prices are also the lowest that have ever been made

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER are selling the best LUPIN'S HEAVY YARD-WIDE CASHMERE at 50 CENTS PER YARD that has ever been offered for this money The goods are in all colors excepting black.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER have the GREATEST BARGAINS IN BLACK DRESS GOODS that have ever been shown. Many are being sold at a reduction of from 40 to 60 PER CENT, which, as every one knows, is unparalleled for such staple goods.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER are selling the best 50-inch ALL WOOL TWILLED DRESS CLOTH at 75 CENTS that has ever been offered It is selling in other cities to-day at $1.25 In all colors and black

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER have the largest stock and greatest assortment of DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS ever shown in Philadelphia, and at the lowest prices it is possible to mark on similar goods Inspection will prove this.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER are selling the best bargains in LUPIN'S TRICOT CORDS, all wool 42 inches wide, at 65c and $1 per yard that has been offered Imported to sell at $1, $1 25 and $1.50 per yard. All colors and black.

IT IS A POSITIVE FACT

That STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER are giving the BEST VALUES in DRESS GOODS at their BARGAIN COUNTER that have ever been offered There is a wonderful variety of fabrics shown at this counter

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market Street, Eighth Street, Filbert Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

UPPER LEHIGH and OTHER FIRST-CLASS



COAL,



EGG, STOVE, SMALL STOVE, $5.50.
CHESTNUT, $5.25.

Extra care in delivery.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL, First-Class,
$5.00 PER TON, AT THE YARD.

☞ Orders for Coal can be sent by Telephone, from the Telephone office, without cost to the sender, or by postal card, and will receive prompt attention.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD, dry and nicely split.

AMBER SOAP,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR FAMILY USE.
CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

DOBSON'S FALL DOBSON'S CARPETS. 1884. CARPETS.

We have now on exhibition the most exquisite line of Carpeting we have ever offered, containing all the latest styles and colorings and made of the very best materials, especially for our retail sales. Our stock consists of

ALL GRADES OF CARPETING,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.,

Which we are selling at the lowest possible prices consistent when furnishing reliable goods. The qualities are the best and the prices the lowest ever offered in Philadelphia

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. You will be sure to buy what you want.

J. & J. DOBSON, MANUFACTURERS, 809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Philada.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

About Four Hundred Pairs of the most desirable patterns and shades will be sold at a SPECIAL GREATER REDUCTION to close out this month These goods are our own make, warranted all silk, and are the greatest bargains ever offered

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city, first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade.

JOHN BROMLEY & SON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
915 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

THE SUPERIORITY OF
Stewart & Hammond's Business College
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Over 300 Students enrolled the first 12 months of its existence.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, original, practical and systematic.
BUSINESS PRACTICE the distinguishing feature of the course
EVERY DEPARTMENT under the supervision of the Principals
OUR MOTTO, Good Work or No Pay. Thorough progress guaranteed
TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, 1884

Send for Catalogue and Journal. College Rooms, 10 & 12 South Greene Street

STEWART & HAMMOND,
Box 527, Trenton, N. J.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

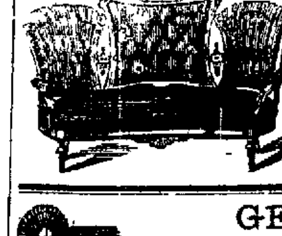
TRY OUR
$3.00 FLOUR,

Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Also the

Hardest and Best Prepared Lehigh Coal in the market.

HENRY M. WRIGHT & SON,
NO. 25 BATH STREET.

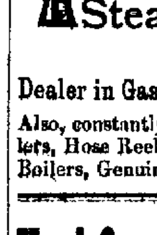
BARGAINS.



Parlor Suits! Chamber Suits!

Having a Large Stock, we have Reduced Prices to make them go off fast. Reliable goods for very little cash.

IVINS & BRO.,
32 & 34 N. Second St, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

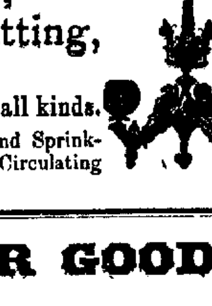


GEO. S. STONE,
NO. 67 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,

ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.

Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.



Head-Quarters for RUBBER GOODS.

Ladies, Misses and Gents Gossamer Waterproofs, Boots, Shoes, Toys and Rubber Sundries.

JONES & GETZ, 827 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

Next to Canal Bridge,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

FALL STYLES.

DRESS GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES CLOTHS,
In plain colorings.

STRIPES AND PLAIDS.

TRICOTES, OTTOMAN AND SHOODA CLOTHS,
In a variety of colorings.

SILKS, PLUSHES, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
In all colorings.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

BLACK ALL-WOOL JERSEY, all sizes, at $1.25.

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

LADIES, GENTS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S.

FINE ALL-WOOL WHITE,

Scarlet Medicated Underwear.

Camels Hair Underwear for Gents.

Misses and Children's Underwear,

IN THREE DIFFERENT GRADES.

Upholstery Goods.

RAW SILK FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
FURNITURE FRINGES.

Blankets! Blankets!

WHITE BLANKETS, from $2.00 to $10.00 pair.

ELEGANT 11-4 BLANKETS at $5.00 per pair. Last year's price for same Blankets was $6.50.

COLORED BLANKETS. RED MEDICATED BLANKETS.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT Full and Fresh.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
BRISTOL, PA.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol, in the State of Penna., at the close of business, September [illegible] 1884

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 91 499 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	73 000 00
U. S. Bonds [illegible]	20 000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	73 13[illegible] 70
Due from approved reserve agents	10 [illegible] 87
Due from other National Banks	97 48
Due from State Banks and bankers	421 49
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	9 700 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	152 67
Checks and other cash items	125 80
Bills of other Banks	5 758 00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20 000 00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3 149 [illegible]
[illegible]	$ [illegible]

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$ 92 220 00
Surplus fund	85 000 00
Undivided profits	12 303 11
National Bank notes outstanding	58 890 00
Dividends unpaid	273 [illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	187 806 00
Due to other National Banks	982 38
TOTAL	$[illegible]57,474 79

State of Penna., County of Bucks ss

I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier

Subscribed and affirmed before me this 3rd day of October, 18[illegible]

W. H. H. FINE, Notary Public

CORRECT—Attest:
C. N. TAYLOR
ANTHONY SWAIN } Directors
L. A. HOGUET

J. K. WILDMAN.
No. 26 South Third Street
Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

A GOOD PLACE TO GET
AT
Right Prices
Substantials and Luxuries
FOR THE TABLE.

Dorrance Street Cash Grocery.
EDWARD H. FOSTER.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Second Session of the BRISTOL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will begin WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER TENTH, 1884, in the same building on Radcliffe street, near Jefferson avenue

The studies embrace all the branches of a preparatory course for college or business, and many of the studies ordinarily included in a college curriculum may be pursued with advantage

The year will consist of two terms of eighteen weeks each Tuition $30 per term

For further information address

H. H. POUNDS, Principal,
140 Cedar street, Bristol.

Money Invested and Loans Procured	A. Weir Gilkeson, Attorney-at-Law, Bristol, Pa.	INSURANCE
COLLECTIONS MADE		PATENTS OBTAINED.
SURVEYING		Property rented and sold.

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,
136 South Third St., Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY, the TWENTY THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1884, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises the following Real Estate, late of [illegible] deceased, to wit:

A MESSUAGE AND LOT OF LAND situate on Radcliffe Street between Mulberry and Walnut streets in the Borough of Bristol and County aforesaid. The lot contains [illegible] feet more or less in front on [illegible] and 120 feet more or less in depth to the River Delaware, bounded northeast by lot of Charles Mulligan and southwest by lot of Sarah Pratt [illegible] [illegible]

Terms and conditions at sale

ANTHONY SWAIN, Administrator of John G. Lindsay, deceased.

Bristol Borough, October 1, 1884.

THE MISSES CABEEN
WILL RE-OPEN THEIR SCHOOL
Wednesday, September 17th, 1884

JOSEPH SHERMAN. WILLIAM C PEIRCE

SHERMAN & PEIRCE,
Successors to Joseph Sherman,
Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Fruit Boxes and Wooden Ware in general,
BRISTOL, PA.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN G. LINDSAY, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay to

ANTHONY SWAIN,
Bristol Borough, October 1, 1884. Administrator

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORRANCE STS., where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing Special attention given to Shoeing Satisfaction given

FRANK S. MOSS Bristol

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description Terms of payment very liberal
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Cedar Fencing, Posts, Rails and Stakes,
Delivered by cars from this station Address
JAMES S. HULME,
Mannahawkin, Ocean County, N. J.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA,

Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7 30 A. M. touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c each way. Excursion, 40c

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.

The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf Philadelphia, at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 9 30 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. Fare, 25c Excursion 40c. Freight taken at low rates.

HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 30 o'clock P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St wharf			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	24,	2½ P. M.	Friday,	24,	7½ A. M.
Saturday,	25,	No trip	Saturday,	25,	8 A. M.
Monday,	27,	6¼ A. M.	Monday,	27,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	28,	7¼ A. M.	Tuesday,	28,	11¼ A. M.
Wedn'sday,	29,	8¼ A. M.	Wedn'day,	29,	12½ P. M.
Thursday,	30,	9¼ A. M.	Thursday,	30,	1½ P. M.
Friday	31,	10 A. M.	Friday,	31,	2 P. M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts Excursion 50 cts.

All other places, 25 cts Excursion, 40 cts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 23, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. Closes 7 00 and 11.15 A. M., 4 00 and 6 40 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7:00 and 8:40 A. M., and 4 00, 5:00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 5 45 and 10.15 A. M., 2 50 and 6 00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11.30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 11.00 A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

HELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8:00 A. M.

TRENTON — Arrives 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 and 1 30 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10:00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6 30. Post Office closes at 8 P M. Saturday night at 8.30 P. M.
W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—2 42, 5 35, 6 30, 6 54, 7.23, 7 50, 8.16, 8.23, 9 46, 10 58 A. M., 12 15, 1 38, 3 05, 3 21, 4:11, 5.43 6.39, 7 06, 7 36, 9.38, 11 20 P. M. Sundays.—8 10, 9 00 A. M., 12.25 5.24, 6.08, 7 15, 9.28 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION.—12 01, 6 06, 6 50, 7 32, 8 30, 10 01, 11 15 A. M., 12 01, 2.00, 3.26, 4 30, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 35, 7 15, 10.16, 11 15 P. M. Sundays.—12.01, 6.30, 7 40, 8 30, 8 15 A. M., 2 06 and 6 00 P. M.

For Trenton.

12 11, 1 05, 7 28 8 30 9 16, 11 00, 11 56 A M, 12 54, 3 01, 4.14 5.24, 5.36, 6 28, 6 42, 7.09, 7 31, 10 00, 11.11 P M Sundays—9 16, 9 49 A M, 3.00, 7.09 P M.

From Trenton

2.22, 6 30, 7 00, 7 56, 8.06, 9.25, 10 41, 11.55 A M, 1 20, 2 49, 3.00 3.50, 5 25, 6.20, 6 52, 7 10, 9 18, P M Sundays.—2 22 A. M., 12 01, 5.00, 5 51, 9 05, 11 00 P. M.

For New York

1 05, 7 28, 9 16 11 56 A. M., 5 36, 6 42, 7 09, 10 30 P. M. Sundays.—1 05, 9 16 A. M., 7.09, P. M.

From New York,

6 20, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1 00, 4.40, 5 00, 7 00, 12 00 night. Sundays—10.00 A. M., 1 00 P M

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA. For Philadelphia, 7.30 A M.
" From Philadelphia, 2 P M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 9 30 A M, 5,00 P M.
" From Philadelphia, 7 00 A.M, 3 00 P.M.
SILVER STAR.—For Philadelphia, 8 00 A.M.
" " From Philadelphia 2.30 P.M.
" " For Bordentown, 4 30 P.M.

SOCIETIES.

Seminole Lodge, 109, K. of P. Washington Hall. Friday evenings

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I. O O. F. Washington Hall. Wednesday evenings

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr. O U A. M. Mohican Hall Thursday evenings.

Mohican Tribe, Imp. O. R M. Mohican Hall. Monday evenings

H Clay Beatty Post, 73, G. A. R. Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol Castle, 103, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall. Friday evenings

Bristol Lodge, 25, A Y. M. Masonic Hall. Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance Cabeen's Hall. Tuesday evenings.

Martha Washington Chamber, No 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall Thursday evenings.

H Clay Beatty League, No 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall Every other Wednesday evening.

—Chestnut picnics are now in order.

—Farmers are selling potatoes at forty cents a bushel.

—The steamboats are doing a good freight business.

—A number of new books have been added to the Bristol Library.

—It is expected that this town will be brilliantly illuminated on Saturday night.

—The Blaine and Logan club of Bristol went to Burlington last Saturday evening and took part in the grand parade.

—The steamboat Columbia has discontinued her double trips and now leaves Mill street wharf at half past seven A. M.

—Bristol ice men have run out of Silver Lake and river ice, and are now supplying customers with the Eastern article.

—Mr. Erskine Phillips, brother of Mr. Symington Phillips of this place, died at Saratoga Springs on Sunday last, after a short illness.

—The bulk window at Audley's store, on Mill street, was broken into on Monday night, and several dollars worth of pistols, pipes, &c., taken.

—Frank Woodington will open on Saturday an oyster restaurant in John Calahan's property, on Mill street, lately occupied by Mr. Hamilton as a shoe store.

—William Bailey, one of the carpenters at work on the old building next Patton's restaurant, found several coins bearing date of 1754, and also a Henry Clay medal

—The standpipes for freight lines, have been removed from near Walnut street to the lower end of Otter street. The passenger engines now take water from the track tanks.

—The passenger train leaving Broad street at 10.16 P. M., first put on to accommodate people desiring to attend the Electrical Exhibition, will be run throughout the season.

—A brick house was built by Ennion Williams in 1734, just 150 years ago, upon the site where Messrs Rogers and Halzell are now erecting their residences. The house was torn down a number of years since and had in dark colored brick upon the gable ends E. W. 1734.

—An old citizen of this town, when the streets were first lighted by gas, strongly advocated the whitewashing of the posts to guard people from running into them on dark nights. If he were alive now we have no doubt but that he would still be advocating the adoption of that or some other equally efficacious measure.

—Joseph Hawk, son of the late William Hawk, Esq., who died in Philadelphia on the 17th inst. after a short illness, was buried in Bristol on the 21st. He was for many years an officer of the Pennsylvania railroad company, most of the time being located at West Philadelphia, but more recently at Kensington. His funeral was largely attended by friends and officers of the railroad company.

—On last Friday the real estate situated in Bristol borough, the property of Ann Larzelere, deceased, was sold at public sale. It consisted of six dwelling houses. The half interest of a two-story frame on Cedar street was sold to William Larzelere for $370. A two-story brick dwelling on Cedar street was also purchased by William Larzelere for $1,250.50. A brick and stone house on Bath street was bought by A. J. Hibbs for $1,000; another dwelling on Bath street was bought by William Trudgeon for $1,430, and William Kinsey bought two small houses on Otter street for $882.50. The total sales came within $115 of reaching the appraisement, and it is considered the properties brought a fairly good price.

IN THE INTEREST OF BUTCHERS.—Judge Boyer on Monday of last week rendered a decision of especial interest to butchers and drovers. The effect of the decision is to practically exempt drovers, dealers in live stock and butchers who kill and dress their own meat, and who have stalls, stores or wagons to sell from, from the payment of a mercantile tax. Butchers who sell cured meats not of their own killing in addition to meat killed by themselves, are required to pay the tax. There is but one precedent for the decisions in these cases—that of an appeal of a butcher in Lancaster from the assessment of a Mercantile Appraiser.—*Defender.*

—Already has one of the prisoners made an attempt to cut his way out of the new jail at Doylestown with a piece of iron pipe. Last week the arrivals at the institution were Charles Evans, committed for an assault and battery upon Constable Lewis Rue, of Hulmeville, and Patrick Dougherty, a vagrant from Northampton.

—The new Trenton and Morrisville Delaware bridge was opened for travel on Monday of this week. It will be found of great convenience to travel and will, no doubt, have a large and growing patronage. The bridge is an iron one, airy and light, with carriage track of usual width, and footwalk for pedestrians.

—A few nights ago a large safe was taken from the mill of C. S. Hersey, near Leaman Place, Lancaster county, and no trace of it could be found. It is supposed to have been hauled away on Mr. Hersey's wagon, which was also stolen. The safe contained $150 in money, books, papers, etc.

—Fifteen dwelling houses have been erected so far this season in Morrisville, and fifty would have found occupants. With the varied and extensive industries of Trenton at the door, and cheaper rents than in that city, there is practically no limit to such improvements.

—Leo Brigal, 13 years old, has been arrested in Allegheny City for maliciously destroying the sight of both eyes of Bertie Black, aged 4 years, by throwing mortar into her face. He seriously burned two other children by the same means.

—The new Bethany chapel for the better accommodation of the growing Sabbath school in Penns Manor, in charge of Rev. Mr. Hofford, and its preaching services, is in course of erection and will be finished before the winter sets in.

—D. S. Wagner, a prominent citizen and jeweler of York, Pa., went out for a walk on Sunday, and did not return. Monday he was found prostrated with apoplexy, two miles from the town, and died soon after being discovered.

—J. F Hite, a horse dealer of Harrisburg, disappeared about the same time a young married woman was reported missing. It is supposed they went off together. Hite left several thousand dollars worth of debts.

—A large Republican meeting and torchlight procession took place in Doylestown on Thursday night. The *Intelligencer* says the interest and enthusiasm were never before equaled in the history of the county.

—A bill has been introduced in the Vermont Legislature by opponents of Capital punishment, providing for the execution of murders by electricity

—On the 11th inst, the eight year son of Leo Wirth, of Ridgeville, was missed from home, and a search being instituted his body was found in the canal.

—The Bound Brook station at Trenton caught fire last Thursday, and was partially destroyed. It was no great loss, as it was a miserable looking structure.

—The large new edifice of the Union Library, of Trenton, is under roof, and will probably be ready for occupation by the 1st of January next.

—Eight young men were arrested yesterday in Philadelphia on the charge of stealing goods from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Harry S. Compton, of Morrisville, was buried last Tuesday He had been suffering from consumption for some time

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office Thursday morning, October 23d: -Mrs D. M Boyd, Horace E Cunningham, Mrs A. W. Calloway, Harmon Heed, Mrs. Annie E. Howell, Annie McGowan James Stradling, Cyrus E Smith, William Whitehead, Robert Wilson, Mrs. Emma Veindles. Postals. Mrs. Samuel Foster, Sam Franklin, George L. Sampson.

—Mr Eno, fugitive from justice, has leased a Quebec house at $2,000 a year.

—Pine lumber from Georgia has been placed on the market at LaCrosse, Wis.

—One of the petitioners for divorce in Rutland, (Vt.,) County Court is a woman 80 years of age.

—A young girl of Watervliet, N. Y., has begun suit against her father for household services.

—W. H. Vanderbilt has given $500,000 to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons for building fund.

—The long prevailing drought in the South ended yesterday, rain falling in Virginia, Georgia and most of the other states.

—A Des Moines (Iowa) woman begs for her blind husband, who remains at home and puts in his time reading newspapers.

—The State Fish Commissioners have agreed upon plans for the establishment at Erie of a fish hatchery for the propagation of white fish for Lake Erie.

—Miss Carrie Welton, who was recently frozen to death ascending Long's Peak leaves $200,000 legacy for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—Loring McCauley, who shot Mamie Benson, of Lancaster, on Monday, and then shot himself, is believed to be demented. His wound will not prove fatal, and the girl is only slightly hurt.

—The mail on one route in Cape Breton is carried by a small girl, who takes the bag on her shoulders. Some days she fails to come to time, and then she is found in a tree picking gum.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BRISTOL

SPEECH OF DR. I. NEWTON EVANS.

Cabeen's Hall was well filled on last Friday evening to listen to the addresses of the Republican nominee for Congress, Dr. I. Newton Evans, and Judge Watson. B. F Gilkeson, Esq., presided, and introduced Dr. Evans to the audience. Dr. Evans said:

Mr. Chairman, citizens of Bristol and vicinity. This is the first opportunity I have had, since my nomination, of meeting any considerable number of the people of Bristol. As your representative in the Congress, which closed its first session on July 7th, it is both right and proper that I should tell you what was done by that Congress, and at the same time learn whether my course has been satisfactory to you; and if not, in what particular I have failed.

When you judge of the work of the last Congress, please remember that there was in the House of Representatives a Democratic majority of over seventy votes. Hence you see the impossibility of the Republican party obtaining any legislation favorable to their views. Out of nearly 11,000 bills introduced, only 129 became laws; of this number 100 were private bills, such as soldiers' pensions, &c. The "Ways and Means Committee," which controls the business of the House, reported only three bills of any importance to the country, viz: the Morrison Tariff bill, the bill to reduce the duty on foreign works of art, and the Hewitt bill for the removal of existing difficulties in the collection of tariff duties. All of which were really in the interest of Free Trade; but not one of these became a law.

Morrison commenced work on his bill for the reduction of duties at the very beginning of the session, and reported it to the House about April 1st. Nothing else was done in the Ways and Means Committee during all that time; it was then discussed in Committee of the Whole for nearly a month, and after much bitter and angry discussion, was defeated by only four majority.

The division in their own party on this so embittered the Free Traders, that they would not support any measure advocated by the adherents of a protective policy. They opposed the consideration of the McPherson and Potter bills for the relief of the business interests of the country. Both Senator McPherson and Representative Potter are Democrats, but they would not pass either of their bills for fear that it would be some advantage to the National Banks, all of which they would like to destroy and wipe out of existence. Mr. Potter said to me that his party would do itself infinitely greater credit by the passage of his bill, than spending their time in unseating Republican members who had been legally elected.

One of the most important measures passed by the Senate was the Electoral Count bill, but the House rejected it, and offered one of their own, which would have left the power to decide entirely under the control of the Democratic party. The Educational, Bankruptcy and the Soldiers' Pension bill, all important measures, as well as the appropriation for the restoration of the navy, were defeated. Two weeks were spent in the consideration of the "Bonded Whiskey bill," in the interest of a few distillers: we spent as much more time in the investigation of the record of Fritz John Porter, whose disobedience of orders, and unfaithfulness to his country's flag through jealousy, brought dishonor upon himself and defeat upon his comrade. No bill of any national importance or value became a law. It may be truly said that no Congress since the formation of the government has done less to benefit the country so far as it has gone.

Let us now for a moment take a glance at the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, as regards the tariff plank. Instead of a tariff for revenue only as in 1880, it is now a tariff for revenue *exclusively.* Ben Butler said in the convention that the word *only* was used as a club to beat out the brains of the party, and the proposition now to substitute the word *exclusively* was as bad as the use of the word *only* four years ago, and would serve the same purpose and produce the same result.

What is meant by a tariff for revenue *only or exclusively?* It is a tariff whose only object is revenue; the moment you seek anything more than this it becomes protective. "It is a tariff levied and adjusted with reference to raising the largest amount of revenue in the cheapest manner and with the greatest certainty It must, therefore, be levied upon the smallest number of articles, and those of most general consumption, and hence upon the necessaries of life. Revenue must be most certain and uniform, therefore the tariff must be laid upon those articles which we do not ourselves produce, and which, therefore, do not come in competition with our labor, so that the tariff for revenue only strikes the poor man twice, and twice fatally. First, it taxes the articles of daily consumption, such as tea, coffee, sugar, and spices: second, it taxes those things which come least into competition with his labor, while those manufactured products which are nearly all labor, and come most into competition with, are *untaxed*, or least taxed. It is free trade aggravated with taxation of the prime necessities of living.

Now what is *protective tariff?* It is just the reverse of all this. It puts on the free list those articles which we do not or cannot produce, together with those into which the least labor enters, and which do not come into serious competition with American production. Upon the coarse and cheap necessaries of the poor, low duties are laid, while the higher duties are on such articles as are consumed by the rich. This is one of the reasons why the Free Trade gentry who live on their money want Free Trade. If they have a fixed income, it makes no difference to them who starves for the want of work, if they can buy what they consume at a low price. The great difficulty seems to be to get our people to realize the vast difference in the rate of wages between the two countries, and the condition of the working classes. In Massachusetts the average wages in flax and jute mills is $6.42 per week, and in Great Britain only $3.17, less than half, or 103.08 per cent greater than in Great Britain. The "Clark Thread Company," which has a factory in Newark, N. J., and another in Paisley, Scotland, has given us a comparative table of the wages paid its workmen in the two places. The wages of the seven different kinds of workmen necessary to make spool cotton ready for the market, is $63.50 per week in Newark, N. J., and for the same work in Paisley, Scotland, it is $28.37 per week.

The report of the Tariff Committee gives the wages paid in the iron mills of England, under Free Trade, and Pittsburg, Pa., under Protection. In England the wages for making a ton of pig iron amounts to $5.04; in Pittsburg, $13.25. The same comparative difference in the rates of wages prevail in Great Britain and the United States in all the different classes of manufactures.

We will now look for a moment at the condition of the working classes of the two countries. Robert Porter, who is perhaps better posted on this subject than any one else, says: "There are thousands of females, old and young, mothers and daughters, with their little children by their sides, toiling day by day, and night by night, in a locality seven miles from the great city of Birmingham, the home of Bright and Chamberlain. In this gloomy district, about 24,000 people are are engaged in making nails and rivets. If they were all boys the lowness of wages would not seem so bad, but 16,000 females work day after day in this occupation. The London *Standard* says: "The renumeration is very small; a family of three person, after working fourteen house a day, get £1 or $5 a week; out of this there is an allowance to be made for fuel, repairing machinery, &c., which reduces the £1 or $5 to $4.18 per week for three persons who work fourteen hours a day, with no substantial food until late at night." These poor laborers rarely eat meat from one week's end to another. In speaking of the weaving and spinning district, Mr. Porter says: "The best of the workingmen only live from hand to mouth, and in squalid misery. In some districts the operatives live in houses totally unfit for habitation. I actually found in some whole families living like animals on the bare ground; the children were poor, pinched, half starved creatures; he says he visited a number of houses in Dundee, and found the inmates, almost all, in the same state of misery and want: they live principally on bread." This testimony of the social condition of these people is further corroborated by Mr. Wells, our American consul. He says: "There are 23,000 people living in 8,000 houses of one room only; 74,000 people in houses of two rooms only, making 97,000 in a population of 140,000 inhabitants who live in houses of one and two rooms. Many of these habitations are wretched in the extreme, containing but little furniture, and occasionally, no bed. In some of these hovels, five or six human beings are sheltered, with nothing to lie on but the ground floor.

Imported goods come chiefly from Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Scandinavia. In these countries over 31,000,000 of men and women are engaged in mining and manufacturing pursuits, and the average annual income is less than $4 per week. No wonder the official returns show that over 8,000,000 are paupers. The United Kingdom, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, with a population of 31,000,000, have 1,000,000 of paupers. or one in every thirty one persons. The United States has 50,000,000 of people with 67,000 paupers, or one in every seven hundred and forty-eight persons.

When the Police Inspector of Leeds, England, was asked by Mr. Porter if he ever knew of a skilled artizan, a mechanic, engineer, carpenter or mason, to own his own house, he replied: "If I was on my oath in court, sir, I should be obliged to answer, 'In my experience, never!'" If such a question were asked in this country, what would be the answer? Yes, thousands of them, and money in the savings bank beside.

I will not undertake to show the condition of the working classes in our country: you are familiar with them and know that no such misery, degradation and poverty dwell around their homes. What would our workingmen think if they had to keep their families on $4 per week, and how could they compete in manufacturing with such starvation wages, without protection? The truth of matter is that we have too little protection. In the year 1883, we imported of iron and steel, cotton, leather, and woolen goods, to the amount of $136,000,000; a very large proportion of these goods could have been manufactured in this country under higher duties. When we consider that 98 per cents of all the manufactured products of the United States are consumed at home, you will see how important it is to hold our own market.

While it is desirable to increase our export trade by the development of our internal resources, we must not attempt to increase it at the expense of the home demand; and we must guard with a jealous eye every effort made to wrest any part of the home market from us. The only way to prevent it is by sufficient protection to shut out the foreign article, or at least so much as comes into direct competition with our productions.

An effort has been made to induce the farmer to believe that a protective tariff is of no benefit to him, that it is a tax on his industry. Nothing is more absurd than this; probably there is no industry more benefitted by protection than that of agriculture. The prosperity of a nation is most rapidly advanced when beneficial laws encourrge the greatest variety of industry. A country that is devoted to a single article of production, must buy all other commodities elsewhere, and is consequently very much at the mercy of those from whom she is obliged to purchase; but where a nation has within itself all, or the greater part of those things which it needs, it gives employment to a greater variety of minds and affords enjoyment of life to a greater number of people. Therefore a varied industry is the most profitable for a nation. By the encouragement of iron, woolen, cotton, leather, glass, paper, and other manufactures, these industries put in motion all others from which they must draw their raw materials for their manufactories, and they, in addition, set to work all those who furnish them with food and raiment. Each furnace, forge, rolling mill, cotton or woolen, or other manufactory, affords a market for the products of the labor of the tailor, shoemaker, butcher, baker, and other mechanical trades people. It raises up around it a little town, whose people furnish to the adjacent farmer a market for his products, which he did not have before. This fact is strikingly exemplified through all this section of country. This congressional district has 1,400 manufacturing establishments, and joins Philadelphia with 8,567 more. In these 9,967 manufactories, 196,195 persons are employed; at the very lowest calculation, every one of these support, on an average, at least two more persons, that would be 784,660 people who are consumers, and not producers of agricultural products: they make for the farmer his home market, which is worth ten times as much to him as a foreign market, by reason of its being at home, where he can sell, not only corn, oats and wheat, but fresh butter, milk, and eggs, vegetables, and small fruit of every description. Every farmer knows that wheat raising is not profitable, and if it were not for the dairy and the smaller productions of the farm, it would not pay.

But we are told that the duties on manufactured goods are too high, that if we would lower them, then the foreign manufacturer could afford to exchange his goods for our wheat and flour. This course would be to let our mills stand idle, if we exchange our wheat and flour for their goods. Let us look into this policy and see if any nation can be prosperous on agriculture exclusively.

For example look at Egypt, Turkey, India, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden, countries almost wholly given up to agricultural pursuits. Labor in Sweden is worth 7 cents per day, in India and Turkey from 5 to 8 cents per day. England furnishes most of these people with their manufactured articles. In the first place it must be born in mind that 92½ per cent. of our agricultural products, except cotton, are consumed at home, and the remainder, 7½ per cent., is exported. Now, the question arises would it be best for us to give up our own market by throwing these people out of mechanical employment, or had we best do all we can to hold the home market and as much of the foreign as is possible without destroying our own? We also find that 98 per cent. of all our manufactured products are consumed in our own country. Out of $5,369,519,191 of manufactured articles only $111,890,001 are exported. It would be better to sink the 7½ per cent. of agricultural products in the sea than to lose the market for the whole $5,369,519,191, which would be the inevitable result if we cease to protect our own industries.

"No; there is another alternative left," you will say: "let the manufacturer reduce his profits and his workingmen their wages if they want to compete with the foreign manufacturer." Let us follow out this logic. There are paid out in the States in salary and wage labor $6,000,000,000 annually; reduce this amount to the same standard paid in foreign countries. The amount then would not exceed $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000. By this procedure you would reduce the purchasing power of these people to the same extent you reduced their wages. But you would do more than this, you would drive thousands from the loom and spindle, from the forge and the furnace, into agriculture, where they would become your competitors instead of your consumers.

It is enough to say that the farmer is not so ignorant and deficient in common sense as not to know that a tariff that would diminish the ability to buy of all those engaged in our mining and manufacturing industries would seriously cripple his market. The home market is his main dependence, and he cannot afford to support a policy which would be ruinous to his interests.

There are other reasons why the farmer should be interested in protection. He must not forget that he has a direct interest in it, for he is protected upon a number of articles that he produces. The duty on flax straw $5 per ton, dressed $20; tow, $10; hemp, $25; wools, from 10 to 36 cents per pound; butter and cheese, 4 cents per pound; bacon and lard, 2 cents per pound; wheat and barley, 20 cents per bushel; corn, oats and corn meal, 10 cents per bushel; potatoes, 15 cents per bushel, and other products various rates of duty.

But you say the farmer needs no protection on his productions. Let us look at this for a moment. The Bureau of statistics gives the following importations of agricultural products into this country during the years 1882 and 1883:

Live animals	$4,000,000
Breadstuffs and farinaceous foods	12,667,000
Fruit	18,000,000
Hay	1,000,000
Potatoes	1,000,000
Provision of various kind	1,800,000
Butter	939,000
Rice	1,883,406
Total	41,299,406

And it is the opinion of the best informed political economists that the farmer will soon need a much higher protection on his cereal products to prevent importation of like products into this country to feed the millions of our people who are employed in manufactures and different pursuits other than agriculture. It is an admitted fact that we can no longer rely upon a foreign market for their consumption. British America, India, Australia, and Russia are building railroads and improving their facilities to make cheaper transportation.

India alone has increased her exports of wheat enormously in the last four years. In 1880 she exported 4,000,000 bushels; in 1881, 12,000,000 bushels; and in 1883, 36,000,000 bushels. Her soil is fertile and well adapted to wheat raising. It is said that the rates of freight from India and Russia to Liverpool are no higher than from the United States to Liverpool. Her rate of wages, although having risen 100 per cent. in the last thirty years, is now about 8 cents per day; farm labor can be had for 5 cents per day.

It is with this pauper labor we will have to compete in our exports of grain; and at the rate they are increasing their annual products we will not only be compelled to give up the foreign market, except in times of failure, but they will be knocking very soon at the doors of our ports with their cereal products. Then you will find that the farmer will plead as he has never pleaded before for protection, and instead of 20 cents per bushel on wheat and barley, he will want perhaps three times that amount. It is said that wheat can be produced at a profit in India for 30 cents a bushel.

There are employed in agricultural pursuits in the United States 7,670,493. If these people are to compete with the pauper labor of India and Russia in the production of wheat and other cereals, they of all others will stand most in need of protection.

Much more might be said on this one question alone did time permit. There are other great and important questions of legislation which will come before the next Congress, among which will be the consideration and regulation of the currency, the redemption of the trade dollar, the revival of American commerce, and the improvement of our coast defences. The query now is, will we have the opportunity to make these laws, or will the next Congress be Democratic? I am confident the campaign in which we are now engaged will tell a different story next November. With James G Blaine and John A. Logan as our standard-bearers, we will march right on, as we have for the past quarter of a century, to victory. The very name of Blaine, inspires in the breast of every American freeman who loves liberty, that fire and enthusiasm which is born of faith, that he is in sympathy with every thing which tends to build up a great nation and protect the interests of her people. He has those qualities which the people most admire in a political leader, pluck, aggressiveness, industry, and a great regard for the welfare and happiness of the American nation.

If there was ever a nomination for President and Vice-President made, free from bosses and rings, representing the wishes of the great body of the Republican party, it was that of Blaine and Logan. Their ideas and principles appeal with great power to the workingmen of all parties, to American citizens of every nativity, and to the patriotic feelings of men of every section, as has already been demonstrated. For these reasons, you will find in many localities that large numbers of people who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, will be found voting for Blaine and Logan. And I can assure you from observation among the leaders in the Democratic party, that they view with great alarm the popularity of our candidates, and the splendid condition of our party for active work. All over the country, in every town, hamlet, and village you will find Blaine and Logan clubs ready and impatient for the contest. The Republican party is not ready to hand over the reigns of government to that party, a part of which did everything in their power to destroy it It is of the highest importance to the welfare of the country that the Republican party should be successful. Ever since 1860 we have been able to hold the power, and with such true and tried leaders as Blaine and Logan, I firmly believe that we will again succeed, and after the election in November we will be found as heretofore, rejoicing over the fruits of a well-earned and substantial victory.

After the conclusion of the speech, which was received with marked attention and manifest approval by the audience, Mr. Gilkeson introduced Harry J. Shoemaker, of Tullytown, and candidate for the Legislature. Mr Shoemaker spoke in a happy manner for ten minutes or so, and quickly found favor with the people, as round after round of applause, in response to his stirring remarks, fully testified. After Mr. Shoemaker, Judge Watson took the stand and carefully, fully and clearly showed the advantages that a protective tariff gives. He also gave some time to the exposition of county affairs. The Judge was frequently interrupted by applause during the course of his speech. The meeting was a very successful one, and its results will be felt on election day.

—A Missouri paper says that twenty-one couples from the northern counties of the State have agreed to get married at the same time and place. And after the ceremony a big banquet will be spread on the village green. Then several hundred pieces of baggage will be checked, and there will be a combination honeymoon. We don't want to prophesy disaster, but we fear this honeymoon idea is a mistake. The young people would prefer very much to flock by themselves.

—The New York *Mail* says one of the highest of the high churches in that city compels its female members who confess having sinned to wear next the skin a heavy brass plate, on which is a crucifix. The wearer can scarcely move without pain from the pressure of the plate. Have the dark ages returned?

—The New York end of the Bennett-Mackay cable was landed at Coney Island on Saturday afternoon. The landing was effected at 15 minutes past 12 o'clock and at 1 o'clock the end was placed on the Cable Station.

☞Get ready for illumination and decoration; get your illuminating chromos of Blaine and Logan, and lanterns, red fire, &c., at Noah's Ark, at 31 Mill St.

LEMON FOR MALARIA.—Prof. Crudell of the University of Rome, in Italy, who has devoted years to the scientific study of malaria and who is without doubt the highest living authority on the subject, has read an elaborate paper before the Inter-National Medical Congress lately held at Copenhagen, of the greatest importance to the American people. After discussing the source and nature of malaria, he speaks of the value of the lemon as a curative agent, and gives the following directions in its use:

"Cut up one lemon, peel and all, into thin slices, put it into three glassfuls of water and boil it down to one glassful. Strain the liquid through linen, squeezing thoroughly the remains of boiled lemon and set it aside to cool, drink the draught while fasting. As the decoction possesses cathartic properties the dose should not be repeated too frequently, not more than once a day, or every other day, according to individual susceptibility."

It is claimed to be especially efficacious in the chronic forms of malaria poisoning which are no longer relieved by quinine. It is a remedy that is cheap and innocent, if not in all cases effective.

—A farmer of St. Jacobin, Quebec, on Monday left his four children in the house while he went to the field. During his absence the eldest boy, eleven years of age, placed a flask of powder on the stove and then poured a quantity of the explosive in the stove. The stove was blown into a thousand fragments and the house was set on fire. Three of the children were rescued in a dying condition. The fourth was also rescued but will probably recover.

—"Grog boats" are sent among the British fisherman off the costs of York and Cleveland by enterprising Hollanders. These boats are fitted out like English barrooms, with all the modern improvements, including barmaids, so that the soldiers and fishermen can go on long sprees without the trouble of going ashore. These grog boats are a nuisance. They are demoralizing the toilers of the sea

—A California editor recently attempted to telegraph to friends in a neighboring town: "Cannot be down till Thursday—foreman drunk." He went down on Thursday, and was astonished by the hilarious manner in which his friends received him. It came out that the telegram, when received, read "Cannot come down till Thursday forenoon—drunk."

—A. G. Pratt, aged 45 years, a carriage painter at Meriden, Conn., has just recovered from an attack of hiccough that lasted 12 days and 9 hours without intermission, during which time he hiccoughed at every respiration. Medical men say 9 days' continuous hiccough heretofore always proved fatal.

☞Dress making in all its branches. Cutting and fitting by the London tailor system.
S. E. GOFORTH,
No. 57 Wood street.

☞The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate of Pharmacy.

☞Fresh meat, juicy and tender, choice roasts, best steaks, excellent stews, nutritious soup pieces: beef, veal and mutton at the old established meat market at corner of Mill and Cedar streets. Charles H Fenton, Proprietor

☞A Stuckoski, the well known and experienced piano tuner of Philadelphia, makes regular visits to Bristol to tune the instruments of his regular customers, and will also accommodate parties at any time through the year. Orders can be left at the GAZETTE office or sent to him at 1534 Vine street, Philadelphia, and will receive prompt attention.

BUCKS COUNTY DIRECTORY.—Wishing to close out the remaining Bucks County Directories, I have, in order to attend to other business, reduced the price from $2 to $1 50 By remitting $1 50 to the *Intelligencer* office, or J. C Lambrite, Doylestown, the Directory will be sent post paid. Farmers and merchants desiring one should send at once before they are closed out.
LORENZO THOMAS.

☞There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness. Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph county, Michigan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE TO RENT. Next to Catholic Church. Apply on the premises.

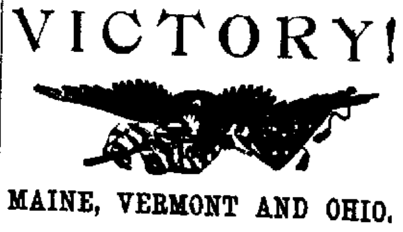
ADAM H. WARTHMAN CO.,
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35 & 37 Poplar Street,
BELOW FRONT, PHILADELPHIA.
CHOICE CORN FED HOGS
SLAUGHTERED DAILY
For use of Sausage Makers and Store-Keepers. Also LOINS, SHOULDERS, HEADS, FEET, ETC.. At Lowest Market Prices.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Republican Text Book!
CAMPAIGN 1884,
Containing 235 pages of Historical and Statistical Information!
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
It should be in the hands of every Speaker, Editor, Club Officer, and reading, thinking man in the United States.
Furnished at cost—30 cents, on receipt of the price, by
The True Republican Printing Co.,
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Special attention given to Surveying and Conveyancing and the Negotiating of Loans.
OFFICE WITH WALTER E. JOHNSON, HULMEVILLE PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLAINE, LOGAN
AND
VICTORY!



MAINE, VERMONT AND OHIO.
Let the Whole Line Advance! The Enemy are on the Run.
GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT BRISTOL,
Saturday Evening,
OCTOBER 25, 1884.
GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER
Will address the citizens of the Lower End of Bucks county, at 7 o'clock sharp, at the Old Wigwam Ground, corner of Mill and Wood Streets.
At about 8.30 o'clock, after the speaking, there will be a grand
TORCHLIGHT PARADE
In which the Harmony Legion of Philadelphia will participate. All the Clubs in the Lower End of Bucks have also been invited. The Republican citizens along the Route of the Parade are requested to illuminate.

Route of the Parade.

Form on Pond street right resting on Mill, down Mill to Radcliffe, up Radcliffe to Jefferson avenue, out Avenue to Pond, down Pond to Washington, along Washington to Cedar, down Cedar to Dorrance, out Dorrance to Pond, down Pond to Walnut, along Walnut to Wood, down Wood to Mill, out Mill to Otter, out Otter to Swain, out Swain to Mifflin, along Mifflin to Buckley, out Buckley to Pine, countermarch to Bath, down Bath to Mill, down Mill to Cedar and dismiss.

By order of the Executive Committee.
B. F. GILKESON, Chairman.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

AMBROSE STATES, vs. GEORGEANNA B. STATES. No. 3 December Term, 1884 Plurius sub sur Divorce.

To GEORGEANNA B. STATES, the above-named respondent.

MADAM.—You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Doylestown, in and for the county of Bucks on MONDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, to answer the complaint of the above-named libellant, and show cause if any you have why a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be made and entered in the above stated case in favor of the above-named libellant. Personal service upon you having failed on account of your absence.
ALLEN H. HEIST,
Sheriff of Bucks County.
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, October 16, 1884

TRUSSES.

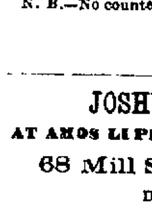


OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND OF ALL SIZES.
Prices as a rule much lower than city parties who make a specialty of Trusses.

DR. H. PURSELL.
S. W. CORNER MILL AND CEDAR STS.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Bristol Stove House,
10 & 12 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
General House Furnishing Goods.
TIN ROOFING at bottom prices for cash.
Also, best quality of LEHIGH COAL, well screened and free from slate.
THOMAS BARNARD.

HOGUET'S
Pioneer Drug Store!
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844)
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.
Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.



Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole, bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.
N. B.—No counterfeit goods kept for sale.
L. A. HOGUET,
Druggist and Chemist

JOSHUA BURTON,
AT AMOS LIPPINCOTT'S OLD STAND.
68 Mill Street, Bristol,
DEALER IN
FINE HAVANNA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.
ALSO THE OFFICE OF
BURTON'S EXPRESS, Bristol.
ALL KINDS OF HAULING DONE at reasonable rates.

MRS. WILSON RANDALL
HAS REOPENED AND RESTOCKED HER
Millinery Store
ON
BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.
September 10, 1884.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Gazette Office. BRISTOL, PA

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist, Bristol, Pa. Patients from a distance send word four days in advance to ensure immediate attention. Out of office on Second-day

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From the New York Journal

THE STAR OF SHELL-FISH.

Let us royster with the oyster
In the shorter days and moister
That are brought by brown September with its roguish final R,
For breakfast or for supper,
On the under shell or upper,
Of dishes he's the daisy and of shell-fish he's the star

We try him as they fry him,
And even as they pie him,
We're partial to him luscious in a plain pan roast,
We boil him and we broil him,
We vinegar-and-oil him,
And oh, he is delicious when he's stewed with toast.

We eat him with tomatoes
And the salad with potatoes,
Nor look him o'er with horror when he follows the cold slaw;
And neither doth he fret us
If he marches after lettuce
And abreast of cayenne pepper when his majesty is raw.

So welcome with September,
To the knife and glowing ember,
Juicy darling of our dainties, dispossessor of the clam!
To the oyster, then, a holster,
With him in royal roy-ster,
We shall whoop it through the land of Uncle Sam

EFFECTS OF IMAGINATION.

The case of Dr. Taft, of Hartford, who was informed by eminent physicians that one of his lungs had been destroyed by disease, and that he could not live six months, but who did not believe it and lived on comfortably till sixty years of age, leads the New York *Hour* to comment on the frequent blunders about certain internal maladies and the effect of the imagination upon physical health:

"It cannot be doubted that every year thousands of people are frightened into their graves by unfavorable reports on the condition of their lungs. Each vital organ has disorders and weakness peculiarly its own; and the lungs have their full share. Pain in the chest is always attributed, by persons afflicted, to diseased lungs, and the influence of the imagination upon the vital organs is so powerful that the malady may be quickly increased There are some forms of malarial fever which induce terrible aching in the chest The victim, knowing nothing of pathology, attributes the cause to either pneumonia or consumption, and begins at once to break down. Consultation with an ordinary country practitioner usually verifies his fears, and unless he dines at a well-spread table and has a good appetite—which seldom accompanies malaria—he either gives up and dies, or hurries away to a health rest for consumptives.

Heart disease is another popular humbug which physicians too often support. The heart is the most vital of the physical organs, but, like all the others, it can and does endure a good deal of abuse. It is very easily affected sympathetically, so any temporary disorder of stomach, lungs or liver may make its action irregular or cause pain which seems to be located directly in the heart. Almost everyone has many acquaintances, apparently healthy, who have told him in strict confidence that they have heart disease.

It should be remembered by the afflicted or the frightened that all the vital organs are out of sight, and that the extreme of skill and experience can only imperfectly ascertain their condition The kidneys are the only exception to this rule, for their condition for the time being can be judged to some extent by what comes from them. But even this test may be misleading, and it is the means of a frightful amount of abuse of the feelings and pockets by quacks and unscrupulous and regular physicians. The excreta of the kidneys is uniform only in persons whose habits of eating, drinking, sleeping, bathing and working are absolutely regular.

The natural deduction from all this is that no person should keep up the fears regarding the heart, the lungs, or any vital organ until he has first tried the effect of absolutely regular and intelligent physical habits. Plenty of well cooked food, few or no stimulants, regular rest, frequent bathing, and either steady work or plenty of moderate physical exercise, have in a short time restored to health thousands of persons who have been given up to die of vital disorders. Such treatment costs no more than the ordinary methods of life, and as soon as fairly begun it becomes very pleasant. Beyond doubt it is far preferable to dying of fright.

THE PETRIFIED WOOD INDUSTRY.—The pertified forests near Holbrook, Arizona, have been purchased by a company. They have commenced the shipment and manufacture of the petrifactions into tablets, tiles, and various ornamental articles in building and finishing. In this connection the Prescott *Miner* has the following: "Governor Tritle informs us that while in San Francisco he inspected an establishment recently started for the cutting and polishing of petrified wood taken from the wonderful forest of petrifactions existing along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific in this Territory. The parties engaged in this work state that the petrified wood is rapidly driving California onyx from the market as a material for mantels, etc., as it is susceptible of a much finer polish, and is also more permanent and lasting than that of the onyx. Several companies have already been formed for the purpose of getting possession of portions of the forest by pre-emption," thus promising to further push the manufacture.

"Glass" and "Right side up with care," will be stenciled on a very important piece of freight about to be shipped from Paris to Boston. The article in question is a rough disc of crown glass, to be used, along with the flint disc cast two years ago, for the great thirty six inch Lick telescope—to be the most powerful instrument in the world. The Messrs. Fell, of Paris, have made nineteen unsuccessful efforts since 1882, and they now feel warranted in sending the twentieth disc to Alvan Clark & Sons, who are making the telescope at Cambridge, Mass.

The port of entry for Puget Sound ranks fourth in point of tonnage in the Union, being only surpassed by New York, Boston and San Francisco; and it is predicted that San Francisco will soon be passed in the race.

There is a church being built in Michigan in which the seats will be open chairs of cherry, mahogany finished, with a tilting back, each seat provided with a hat, shawl, cloak, book, umbrella and cane rack and a foot-rest.

GOOD AND BAD CARPETS.

The mania for art fabrics and furniture has proved an incentive for a great deal of fraud on the part of the dealers. But while Oriental carpet weaving, for example has deteriorated through the influence of commerce, the domestic craft has taken giant strides in progression. Time was when a knowledge of the Oriental weaving arts descended from father to son and constituted a valuable inheritance, but commerce has recently demanded greater quantities, and natives of India, the Orient and the Levant, who never saw a loom or touched a shuttle, were induced to attempt the work and become suddenly full-fledged carpet weavers, and the old masters, with their art at their finger tips, found it more profitable to turn instructors than to compete with them, so we soon find these perambulating artists traversing all Asia, introducing the characteristics of their special weaves and designs and thus merging the Indian, Persian, Moorish and Oriental styles till they become an indiscernible mixture upon an indifferent fabric. And commerce did more. England soon had her idle weavers establishing factories in India; the convicts in the jails were put to the looms. The designs, the dyes and the yarns were all from England; but yet they were, and are yet, sold as Indian carpets, but the industry, understand, is not entirely perpetuated by amateurs. Some few old Turkish families continue the arts their ancestors taught them and preserve the individualities of their weaves. With the exception of their limited products, however, the goods now produced in that far off country are sad examples of the degeneracy of a once classic art. The writer has in his house a rug unfinished at one end. The shuttle had stopped, the loom became idle, for the weaver had withdrawn to her couch and had never arisen. Her impecunious parents took the unfinished fabric to the nearest mosque and bought with it a prayer for the absolution of her soul. And now, in this latter day, when goods of the old time weavers are scarce, we must thank the dignitaries of the Turkish Church for emptying, in their indigence, the treasures thus accumulated into the warehouses of the American and English carpet trade.

Thousands of yarns of "Smyrna" rugs are made in Kensington, this city, thousands more in Great Britain The name of a carpet signifies little in these days; even the "Kidderminster," or ingrain carpet, is no longer made in Kidderminster nor the Mecca prayer rug in Mecca. Philadelphia to-day makes more goods than all England, and she calls them Brussels, Venetians, Dutch, Axminsters. What, indeed, is in a name? Massachusetts produces the highest grades Brussels, Wiltons and ingrains. The time is past when the fact that a carpet is of English origin has any influence in a sale. Twenty-two million dollars' worth of Philadelphia goods are made and sold every year. Competition is sharp, and not only are the yarns doctored with foreign substances but the colors used are, in many cases, reduced, when dry and old, to a mere dust, which can be literally swept with a stiff broom from the floor.

A practice which has crept into the retail trade is this If a buyer discovers that he has certain goods which are unsatisfactory he puts a premium on them of five or six cents a yard, and this induces the salesmen to pay special attention to them. They are what are commonly known as "stickers" in stock and the purchaser is likely to have this undesirable rubbish palmed off upon him if he is at all influenced by the enthusiasm or assurances of the average salesman, who reap direct extra profits by the transaction.

The standard American carpet is the Brussels, and although England made it for many years previous to its introduction in this country, it remained for an American to discover the application of steam power to the Brussels loom. Few dealers are so scrupulous that they hesitate in showing a tapestry carpet for a Brussels, and if one expostulates one is assured that "this is a Brussels—a tapestry Brussels. If you wish a body Brussels, that's another thing." The best grade of body Brussels carpet is worth $1.40 a yard at wholesale—three-quarters of a yard wide, the best grade tapestry, 87½ cents per yard. Both have a raised surface in fine ridges. When this pile is cut on a Brussels carpet and the surface becomes velvety, it is known as a Wilton and sells for $2.30 per yard wholesale. When a tapestry is cut it is termed a velvet and sells for $1.25 per yard. A tapestry is easily distinguished from a Brussels by the fact that its back is of one color, whereas in the back of the Brussels the colors employed in the pattern can be easily traced The Brussels is the most durable floor covering made. The Moquette carpet and the Axminster are very similar in appearance; the latter, however, is the better. The surface is covered with long velvetry tufts. The former wholesales at $1.45, the latter at $2. The manufacture of these carpets, recognized as the most luxurious made, is also the result of American ingenuity, They are produced, however, in England by special license from the American patentees. The highest priced carpet made in this country is the extra Gobelin Moquette, which wholesales for $2.60 per yard.

During the past four or five years some firms practiced the reprehensible manufacture of jute body Brussels. They are guaranteed to be body Brussels and sold upon the name, the purchaser not discovering the character of the goods until water has been spilled upon them, when the colors run together.

The carpeting best known in this country is the ingrain—the "Kidderminster," as they were once called. When first introduced they were made as three-plys; then a quality was introduced termed extra supers, and gradually and endless variety of qualities were produced, covering goods from 87½ cents for three-plys to 20 cents for cotton chains, some of the intermediary qualities being woven in mixed cotton and wool in a manner to confuse the purchaser. But there is one class of goods there is no mistaking. It is a specialty in the Philadelphia trade and is known as a "Smyrna" rug, a fabric in coarse pile surface, with pattern upon each side of the goods, and sold at wholesale in sizes 18 by 36 inches for $18 a dozen. Those 21 by 46 bring $2 each, 30 by 60 inches, $3 75, 36 by 72, $5 60, 4 by 7 feet, $9. This size, however, is usually designed as a carpet, being of sufficient dimension to cover a room, leaving a margin of flooring, which is usually stained or painted. The size 7 by 11 feet brings $31, 9 by 12, $45. 12 by 15, $75 They were first made in this country about seven years ago and have never been attempted elsewhere in America. Philadelphia may also lay claim to having introduced art squares made of extra super carpet in the form of a drugget, with border woven in one piece. Then there are damasks and Venetian goods, Dutch tapestries and rag carpets, filling each their humble sphere.

Presuming that one has purchased one's floor coverings we would urge upon them not to practice the questionable economy of making and laying, but allow some reputable dealer to do this The standard price for making and laying of carpets with borders is, for Wiltons and Axminsters, 20 cents per yard; for Moquetts and Brussels, 15 cents, for tapestries and ingrains, 12 cents. Without borders prices are respectively 15, 12½ and 10 cents, for making the goods with borders, but without laying them, the prices are, for Axminister and Wilton, 15 cents; Moquettes and Brussels, 12½ cents, tapestries and ingrains, 10 cents. For making goods without borders and not laying them the price is 12½, 10 and 8 cents. These prices quoted are higher than those quoted by smaller houses, but the work cannot be done properly for less. If the reader has absorbed thus far the dogmas and deductions drawn he will be able to visit, with some sense of security, the average carpet department, and with little danger of misapplying his funds.—*Philadelphia Times*

THE PEACOCK THRONE.—The finest and most costly piece of furniture ever conceived was the famous "peacock throne" of Delhi. Tavernier, a skillful French jeweler, saw it, and made a computation as to its intrinsic value. He calmly estimated that its nominal worth, aside from its claims in an artistic way, was $30,000,000. It was six feet high, and four feet broad, but it was composed of solid gold inlaid with rare oriental gems It received its name from the jewelled images of peacocks which adorned its canopy. This canopy was also gold, supported on twelve gold pillars, and hung all around with a fringe of pearls. On each side of the throne stood two chuttahs, or umbrellas, symbolical of royalty They were made of crimson velvet, embroided with gold threads and pearls and were equipped with solid gold handles and diamonds. The throne was constructed by Austin de Bordeaux, at the order of the Emperor Shah Jahan, the same enterprising monarch who had constructed the Taj, the pearl mosque of Agra and the other most remarkable monuments of architecture in those parts. The peacock throne was carried away by the Persian Nadir Shah, while the jewelled ceiling was melted down by the Mahrattas at the time of their invasion in 1759.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes "A phenomenon is now observable in France which is occupying the attention of financial circles. New speculations and even new investments have become impossible. In vain are the walls placarded with prospectuses of the most promising undertakings, people refuse to intrust their savings to them. The leading banks find the public deaf to their appeals, however honorable and advantageous their offers; and not long ago a railway company of excellent credit made a fruitless attempt to issue debentures the soundness of which was indisputable. The crash caused by the collapse of the Union Generale has implanted in the French mind a distrust of all new undertakings and Bourse securities. During the two previous years there had been a universal mania for speculation When the crash came it appeared that scarcely any of the undertakings had succeeded, and even the best planned ones, if they escaped death, have since merely vegetated

A traveling man's trip book was picked up on Seventh street, St Paul. One page read as follow:

Liver regulator, 12 cents.
Dinner, 50 cents.
Cigar, 25 cents.
Liver adjuster, 10 cents.
Drayage, 25 cents.
Kidney bitters, 5 cents.
Newspaper, 5 cents.
Toothache drops, 15 cents.
Gargle, 10 cents.

He had been traveling in Iowa We had no idea it was so unhealthy down that way.—*Minnesota Bazoo.*

The method of curing hay in Norway is peculiar In driving along the highway one notices out in the midst of a field ten or a dozen lengths of post and rail fence in a straight line. What is the object of the fences? When the grass is cut it is laid over these rails tier above tier, to dry. In the curing process it has the benefit of the wind as well as sun, and in case of rain the water runs off readily. The color of the hay is nearly as bright a green as the standing grass.

Has Mr. Beecher ever reflected upon the character of the "mud-slinging" which would obtain were *he* a Presidential candidate? Isn't it rather bad taste for him to come so—so prominently forward as an *authority* at this juncture?

The honey production of Los Angeles, Cal., for 1884, is estimated at 10,000 tons, and valued at $1,000,000.

☞To make children healthy use plenty of air, plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and always have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in case of croup.

THE ACADIANS BEFORE THEIR REMOVAL.

The removal of the Acadians was the result of influences that had been at work for forty years, and which had now mounted to a crisis. Abbe Reynal, who knew nothing of this people except from hearsay, has drawn an ideal picture of them, which later writers have copied and embellished, till Acadia has become Arcadia. The plain realities of their condition and fate are touching enough to need no such exaggeration They were a simple and very ignorant peasantry, industrious and frugal, till evil days came to discourage them living aloof from the world, with little of that spirit of adventure which marked their Canadian kindred, having few wants, and those of the rudest, fishing a little, and hunting in the winter, but chiefly employed in cultivating the meadows along the river Annapolis, or rich marshes reclaimed by dikes from the tides of the Bay of Fundy, The British government left them entirely free of taxation. They made clothing of flax or wool of their own raising, hats of similar materials, and shoes or moccasins of moose or seal skin. They bred cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses in abundance, and the valley of the Annapolis, then as now, was known for the profusion and excellence of its apples. For drink they made cider or brewed spruce beer. French officials describe their dwellings as wretched wooden boxes, without ornaments or conveniences, and scarcely supplied with the most necessary furniture. Two or more families often occupied the same house, and their way of life, though simple and virtuous, was by no means remarkable for cleanliness. Such as it was, contentment reigned among them, undisturbed by what modern America calls progress. Marriages were early, and population grew apace This humble society had its disturbing elements, for, like the Canadians, they were a litigious race, and neighbors often quarrelled about their boundaries. Nor were they without a bountiful share of jealousy, gossip, and backbiting to relieve the monotony of their lives, and every village had its turbulent spirits, sometimes by fits, though rarely long, contumacious even to the cure, the guide, counsellor, and ruler of his flock. Enfeebled by hereditary mental subjection, and too long kept in leading strings to walk alone, they needed him, not for the next world only, but for this, and their submission, compounded of love and fear, was commonly without bounds. He was their true government, to him they gave frank and full allegiance, and dared not disobey him if they would. Of knowledge he gave them nothing, but he taught them to be true to their wives, and constant at confession and mass, to stand fast for the Church and King Louis, and to resist heresy and King George, for, in one degree or another, the Acadian priest was always the agent of a double headed foreign power, the Bishop of Quebec allied with the Governor of Canada.

Nova Scotia, under the name of Acadia, had been ceded by France to the British crown in 1713 By the terms of the cession, its inhabitants were to retain the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. It was now more than forty years since they had become British subjects, and the greater part of the population had been born under the British flag It is the testimony of the French themselves that the British rule had been an exceedingly mild one, that the colonial authorities, recognizing the value of a frugal and illustrious population, had labored to reconcile them to a change of allegiance which, on the whole, was to their advantage, that no burdens were imposed on them, and that they had not been oppressed or molested in matters spiritual or temporal. The British on the peninsula were, in fact, too few to rule by force. Until the settlement at Halifax in 1749 they consisted only of a feeble garrison at Annapolis, with three or four others, yet feebler, scattered here and there over the country, and the Acadian population was left substantially to the government of its own priest. This population had its chief centres in the valley of the river Annapolis, and at Grand Pre, Cobequid, Pisiquid, and other settlements around the Basin of Mines, which forms one of the two heads of the Bay of Fundy.

After the cession of the country the British authorities required the Acadians to take an oath of fidelity and obedience to their new sovereign. This, after a delay of many years, they did at last, with an understanding, as they alleged, that they should not be forced to bear arms against their former countrymen, the French. When war began again in 1745 many of them broke their oath, and sometimes openly, sometimes in the disguise of Indians joined the French in attacks on British garrisons—while others acted as spies, or aided the enemy with information and provisions. When, in 1748, the war ended, the French officials prophesied some signal act of vengeance on the part of the British against the offending Acadians. On the contrary, they showed great forbearance, and only insisted that all the adult male population should take an oath of allegiance, with any reserve or restriction whatever.

This they would have done if they had been let alone; but they were not let alone. Another war was plainly at hand, and France meditated the reconquest of of Acadia To this end the Acadians must be kept French at heart, and ready, at a signal given, to rise against the English. France had acknowledged them as British subjects, but this did not prevent the agents of Louis XV. from seeking by incessant intrigue to stir them into bitter hostility against the British government. Before me are two large volumes of papers, about a thousand pages in all, copied from the archives of the Colonial Department at Paris. They relate to these French efforts to rouse the Acadians to *revolt*; and they consist of the journals, dispatches, reports, and letters of officers military, civil, and ecclesiastical, from the Governor of Canada to a captain of bushrangers, and from the Bishop of Quebec to the cure of Cobequid. They show, by the evidence of the actors themselves, the scope and methods of the machination, to which the King himself appears, in his languid way, as an accessory The priests of Acadia were the chief agents employed. They taught their parishioners that fidelity to King Louis was inseparable from fidelity to God, and that to swear allegiance to the crown would be eternal perdition Foremost among these apostles of revolt was Le Loutre, missionary to the Micmac Indians, and Vicar General for Acadia under the Bishop of Quebec. His fanatical hatred of the English and the natural violence of his character impelled him to extremes which alarmed his employers, and drew upon him frequent exhortations to caution. He threatened the Acadians with excommunication if they obeyed the King of England. In connection with French officers across the line, he encouraged them to put on the disguise of Indians and join his Micmacs in pillaging and killing English settlers on the outskirts of Halifax when the two nations were at peace. He drew on one occasion from a French official 1,800 livres to pay his Indians for English scalps. With a reckless disregard of the welfare of the unhappy people under his charge, he spared no means to embroil them with the government under which, but for him and his fellow conspirators, they would have lived in peace and contentment. An entire heartlessness marked the dealings of the French authorities with the Acadians. They were treated as mere tools of policy, to be used, broken, and flung away —*Harper's Magazine.*

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men, for a united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens, for the elevation of labor, for an honest currency, for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government, and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States His distinguished success in war and in peace has endeared him to the hearts of the American people

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church and that the laws so enacted be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible and by the military if need be

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of States The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained, each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate The perpetuity of our institutions rest upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter state commerce The principle of the public regulations of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor the enforcement of the eight hour law and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues, wherever the same is needed We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our working men in competition with any form of servile labor whether at home or abroad In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purpose.

The return of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-residents aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with act of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Republican soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall begin with the date of disability or discharge, not with the date of their application

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace can trade with all Powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old time strength and efficiency that it may in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interest of American commerce, and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law for superior force

Against the so-called economical system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity, and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest, for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection

We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our utmost earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights

☞YOU CAN HAVE IT—"My dear, what would I give to have your hair?" is often said by middle aged ladies to young ones. Madam, you may have just such hair. Parker's Hair Balsam will give it to you. It will stop your hair from falling off, restore the original color and make it long, thick, soft and glossy. You need not stand helplessly envying the girls. The Balsam is not oily, not a dye, but is an elegant dressing, and is especially recommended for its cleanliness and purity.

Miss Hu King Eng, a Chinese girl, eighteen years old, the daughter of Christian parents, has been admitted to the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio. She is the first of her sex to seek an English education in this country

The cost of the Sharon divorce case, without counting attorneys' fees, amounts to over $200,000. The morning papers were paid $10,000 for printing General Barnes' speech for Senator Sharon.

The price of dynamite in Mexico has fallen from a dollar a pound, which it cost four years ago, to twenty five cents a pound, or even less. In fact, it is a drug in the market.

—Chicago capitalists are said to be arranging to build a railroad from Monroe, La., to Pine Bluff, Ark, a distance of 150 miles, through the cotton belt.

☞A weak back, with a weary aching lameness over the hips is a sign of diseased kidneys. Use the best kidney curative known, which is Burdock Blood Bitters.

$1—"Thief" $50,000—"Defaulter" $100,000—"Shortage" $500,000—"Canadian tourist" $1,000,000—"Brilliant financier"—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

☞"Aunty, do your cows give much milk?" "Dat dey do, marster Dat genmen dat sent de Day's Cow Powder here, is de best fren you got" Price 25 cents per package of one pound, full weight.

Indiana boasts that she has no pleuro-pneumonia.

☞"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice 15c

☞"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Bunions 15c

☞Thin people "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures dyspepsia, &c $1

☞"Rough on Toothache," instant relief 15c

☞Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer"

☞"Buchu-paiba," great kidney and urinary cure

☞Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs rats, mice, cleared out by "Rough on Rats" 15c

☞"Rough on Coughs," troches, 15c, liquid 25c

☞For children, slow in development, puny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer"

☞"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder Try it 15c.

☞Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer" $1

☞Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms, constipation, tasteless 25c

☞Stinging irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-paiba" $1

☞Night sweats, fever, chills malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer"

☞My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer"

☞If you are failing broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer" $1

☞Prevalence of Kidney Complaint in America, "Buchu-paiba" is a quick, complete cure $1

TO THE NORTHWEST AND THE FAR WEST.

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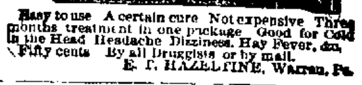
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